The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2747. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WALTON AND MATHEWS MURDERS.

The Coroner's Inquest Continued.

Testimony of Dr. Joseph H. Foster, Henry Hessell, Daniel Francis, George Hurley, Frederick Curtis, Miss Annie Syfor, Frederick Anderson, Albert Bronson, and Mrs. Ellen Walton.

Partial Recognition of Charles Jefferd as the Murderer.

The mystery of these terrible murders appears to deepen daily, despite the strenuous efforts of Coroner JACKMAN to ferret out the perpetrator. Every individual who can reveal the slightest incident connected with the affair is being summoned to testify, and yet nothing positive can be stated as to the identity of the murderer. Thus far the circumstantial evidence seems to point to CHARLES JEFFERD, but not with certainty. His partial identification yesterday, however, by the German HASSELL, who witnessed the murder, produced quite a sensation in Court.

In view of the large number of witnesses called, and the increasing public interest on the inquest, Coroner JACKMAN continued the examination yesterday in the Superior Court-room, commencing at 3 P. M. Every seat was occupied, and everyone leaned forward in anxious efforts to catch the words of the witnesses. Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER appeared as counsel for Mrs. WALTON, mother of the deceased, and Mr. CHARLES A. SMITH, of the District-Attorney's office, for the prosecution.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOSEPH H. FOSTER.

Dr. Joseph H. Foster was the first witness called, and testified as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 24 East Seventeenth-street.

Q.—Where were you on the night of Saturday, June 30? A.—I was on the corner of Sixteenth-street and Irving-place, the northerly corner.

Q.—Just state to the jury what occurred there? A.—As I reached the northerly corner of Irving-place and Sixteenth-street, I heard a loud report.

Q.—Of what, Sir? A.—Of a pistol.

Q.—In what direction were you passing? A.—I was passing down Irving-place; I then heard a cry of "Murder" and of "Watch;" I stood still a few moments, and observed a gentleman on the opposite side of the street, leaning out of the window, and calling "Watch."

Mr. Smith—Q.—On the opposite side of Sixteenth-street, or on the opposite side of Irving-place? A.—Of Irving-place; as I turned my attention from him, and was about advancing down Irving-place towards Seventeenth-street, I saw a person approach me, and running rapidly towards me—towards Sixteenth-street.

Q.—Came from what street? A.—From Seventeenth-street towards Sixteenth-street, so near me that I had neither time nor opportunity to observe particularly before he had passed; he ran towards the corner of Sixteenth-street, towards Fourth-avenue, and I passed on, without looking back, towards the scene of the murder.

Mr. Smith—Q.—Can you describe his clothes? A.—I cannot give any further description than that I saw he had on a light hat; I could not say whether he had on a light coat, nor whether he had a straw hat or a felt hat.

A Juror—Q.—He was on the west side of Irving-place, and you were on the northwest side? A.—Yes, Sir; as I was on the corner he passed between me and the fence.

Q.—You did not look back? A.—I did not look back; he moved up Sixteenth-street, and then continued to Irving-place, but as he turned me, he turned the corner towards Fourth-avenue.

Q.—Can you tell the height of the person? A.—On thinking the matter over after that, I thought he was about my height; I am five feet eight.

Q.—Could you recognize him if you saw him again? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is that all you know? A.—That is all, Sir.

A Juror—Q.—You did not see his whiskers? did not see his face? A.—Nothing that I could recognize.

Q.—How high are you? A.—Five feet eight.

The Witness—I wish to contradict the statement of the *Herald* that I could, would or should have recognized the man, or was run down by him; I did not authorize any such statement.

Q.—Did this man cry watch? A.—I heard no outcry until I had advanced to the place where the man was shot, and then was asked the question, "Which way did that man run?"

Q.—Did you notice whether there was any other person in the street in that neighborhood? A.—There was no one; I looked down the street; I saw one person across the street, on the opposite side to where the man was shot; there was no person between me and the man (that was running); the first person I saw on reaching the scene of the murder was Alderman Bradley.

Q.—Can you describe the man that was running—was he slim or stout built? A.—I cannot say, Sir, he passed me so rapidly, before I saw him almost.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY HESSELL.

Henry Hessell, the next witness, was a stout-built young German butcher, and although his testimony was the most important yet introduced, persisted in speaking so low that it was almost impossible to hear nine-tenths of his testimony at a distance of eight feet. He was understood to testify as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—Corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Q.—Is that your place of business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were you on the Saturday night in question? A.—I was standing on the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue.

Q.—Which corner? A.—Of Eighteenth-street.

Q.—What side of the avenue?—the west side? A.—The west side.

Q.—What happened then?—what did you see? A.—I saw a man standing against a tree, and saw two men coming up Eighteenth-street.

Q.—Were you on the up-town side, or the down-town side?—the northwest corner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you see? A.—Well, I saw the man leaning against the tree.

Q.—What did he do? A.—Well, he let the two persons pass, and than he walked up to them and shot one.

Q.—Who did he let pass? A.—The two persons going up Eighteenth-street.

Q.—What then did he do? A.—He shot them.

Q.—Which one did he shoot? A.—The man towards the street.

Q.—What did he do then? A.—Wel', he ran away.

Q.—Which way were the two men going? A.—Up from Second-avenue towards Third-avenue.

Q.—Which side of the street? A.—The upper side.

Q.—Which way did he run? A.—He ran across Third-avenue towards Seventeenth-street.

Q.—Did you follow him? A.—Yes, Sir, as far as from here to that window (twenty feet.)

Q.—What size was he? A.—He was a tall man.

Q.—Did you see his face? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—He had white or light pants, a light vest about the same.

Q.—What kind of hat? A.—He had on a Panama hat.

Q.—Did you notice his face? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What sized man was he? A.—Good sized man.

Q.—Could you recognise him again if you saw him? A.—I cannot tell you that sure.

Q.—Did you see the side of his face? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice it particularly? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think you would know him if you saw him again? A.—That I cannot tell; he had no whiskers.

Q.—Young man or old man? A.—Young man.

Q.—Did you see him long before the murder? A.—Yes, Sir, four or five minutes; he was standing under the tree before I came—before the two men came up.

Q.—Did you see anybody talking to him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Which way was he facing? A.—Towards the house.

Q.—Was his back to them or his face to them? A.—He faced them.

Q.—You say he stood on the side of the street towards the house, and his face was towards the two men that came up to him—towards the man that was shot? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are sure that there were only two men coming? A.—Two men coming.

Q.—Which side were you on—the west side? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And on the south side of Eighteenth-street? A.—On the south side.

Q.—As the man ran, did he come over to where you were? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He passed in the middle of the street, and crossed over on the west side of Third-avenue, and down the middle of the avenue? A.—Yes, Sir; he ran down the middle of the avenue.

Q.—Did you get a good chance to see his face? A.—One side.

Q.—Did you see anything in his hands? B.—I did not see anything in his hands.

Q.—Was he crying out, or silent? A.—Silent.

A.—How far did you follow him? A.—About half a block; I followed him towards Irving place; saw when he turned round and shot the man there.

Q.—What did you do after you followed him half a block?

A juror. Q.—Did you see him shoot the second man? A.—I then stopped and looked behind, and then I ran after him again.

Q.—Did you see that man who was trying to catch him? A.—He was ahead of me; I saw the other man turn and shoot him.

Q.—Was you the first man, or behind the man who was shot in Irving-place? A.—Yes, Sir, I was behind the man who was shot; he shot him at the third house from the corner, and he was on the corner.

Q.—As he turned round and shot the man, did you not get a sight of his face? A.—No, I did not; I tried to run after him, but then I did not see him; I missed him in Sixteenth-street; he had a yellow face, the man that shot him.

CHARLES JEFFERD'S COAT IS RECOGNIZED AS LIKE THAT OF THE MURDERER.

The Coroner here produced two coats and exhibited them to the witness, and asked him to say which was most like that worn by the murderer. The witness examined them an instant, and then selected one saying, "that looks like it."

Q.—Was it a sack coat like that? A.—Yes, Sir.

The coat recognized is rather dark colored, and was taken out of Charles Jefferd's trunk. It was the darkest of the two coats shown.

CHARLES JEFFERD LOOKS LIKE THE MURDERER.

It was soon whispered around the Court-room that the brothers Jefferd were about to be shown to the witness, and all eyes were turned to the retiring room to witness his entrance. The scene was painfully exciting. Here was the witness who had seen the murderer both before and after the occurrence, and this witness was to be confronted with the only person as yet suspected of having a hand in the murder. Every person in the crowded Court-room seemed to realize the awful interest of the moment, and the *dénouement* was awaited with breathless suspense. Charles Jefferd was brought out and took a position in the crowd, a reporter standing on one side of him, an officer in citizen's dress on the other. Jefferd, who was dressed in black clothes, slightly nervous, and a little flushed, as a man might well be from the heat of the room, faced the witness with far less concern than most men would under the circumstances. All eyes were turned upon the witness and the objects of his scrutiny, and the dropping of a pin might almost have been heard during the few moments of scrutiny. The stillness was broken by the voice of the Coroner, "Well, Sir, which do you think looks most like him?" "The young one," was the reply. "Which one is that?" "The centre one."

The younger one, and the centre one, was Charles Jefferd! Yet, there was no perceptible effect on the countenance of the young man thus indicated as looking like the murderer of two of his fellow men—and one of them the husband of his mother. Jefferd stood unflinching, and when the Coroner requested him to put on the coat which had just been recognized by the witness as "like that of the murderer's," and the "Panama hat," (the witness having just testified that the murderer wore such an one,) he complied with a readiness and coolness, and yet absence of effrontery, which astonished all, and would have been impossible for a man of weak nerves. As he stood there, this time alone, the witness viewed him steadfastly, but could give no more definite opinion. "Was the murderer about the same height?" "Yes, he was about the same size." "Was he the same age?" "Well, I think he looks a little older," was the reply; "I think he looks like him; I cannot state for sure; he looks like it." "Was that the kind of hat he had on?" "Yes, it was the same." This was all that the witness could say, and the coroner and jury and spectators were left to judge for themselves.

The Coroner told Charles Jefferd to sit down, and Charles asked, "With this coat on?" "Yes, Sir," said the Coroner. "It is rather warmer than the other," was the calm reply, and he sat down.

Edwin Jefferd was subsequently asked to stand up, but the witness could not recognize him, and, after repeating that he saw no person talking to the murderer, Hessell left the stand.

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL FRANCIS.

Daniel Francis, sworn and examined:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 89 East Twenty-eighth-street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Conductor on the Fourth-avenue cars.

Q.—State to the Jury what occurred in this case that you know? A.—Coming up on that Saturday evening when I got up to Sixteenth-street, it was thirty-three minutes past eleven o'clock; when I got to Sixteenth-street I heard the report of a pistol.

Q.—Were you going up or down? A.—Going up; when I got to Seventeenth-street a person jumped on the car; the car was then going at full speed, and the man got on the car when it was in full motion.

Q.—Was he on the east side or the west side of the Avenue? A.—On the east side; he got on the hind part of the car: I did not see him until he got on the platform behind; when I got to Nineteenth-street I went in to get the fare, but the passenger was not there; he had passed out of the front door.

Q.—Did he make any remarks? A.—No, Sir; when I came back I said to a passenger, jokingly, I am five cents out.

Q.—Do you think you can identify the person? A.—Not positively; I can give you a description.

Q.—Describe him? A.—He was a man I suppose about my height; I cannot tell exactly, as when they get in the car they generally stoop a little.

Q.—About your heft, was he? A.—He may be a little stouter; as to that I cannot say.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—He had a light coat on, and a light straw hat, with a narrow rim; I think it was a straw hat, but it might have been a felt hat.

Q.—Did you notice anything else? A.—Nothing more than I merely noticed him as he passed in among the passengers before he took his seat, so that I could not recognize him among the others to get his fare from him.

Q.—Does he resemble that party? [Edwin Jefferd stood up before the witness.] A.—He resembles the person very much indeed.

Q.—He resembles the one? A.—Yes, Sir; his coat was about that color.

Q.—Did you notice the pants? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I do not speak positively about the coat.

Q.—Between the time you heard the pistol shot, supposing that to have been on Third-avenue and Seventeenth-street.

Witness—No sir; it was not there.

Q.—Supposing I mean that to have been on Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, was there time—could a man have time—to run from there through Sixteenth-street around to Fourth-avenue and jump on your car? A.—It would take a very good runner to do it; I may possibly have stopped to let some one out.

Q.—Whether you did or not you do not know? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you hear more than one pistol go off? A.—No sir; that was the first one I heard; we had a very wild horse who could not stand fire, and he started up at the time.

Q.—Could this pistol have been as far off as Irving-place? A.—The car's motion kept up a jar all the time, so that I could not tell as to the distance; I leave the Astor House at 9 minutes after 11, and I calculated to arrive at Sixteenth-street at 23 minutes past; I was there one minute behind time.

Q.—Do you think you were opposite Sixteenth-street when the pistol was fired? A.—I might have been a half block one way or the other; I rather think I was this side of Sixteenth-street; a gentleman rode up with me with whom I was talking; when we reached Fifteenth-street a rocket went up and I called his attention to it, and remarked that they were getting ready for the Fourth of July; we had not gone but a little ways before we heard the report of the pistol.

Q.—Could you tell which side of the car he got on? A.—Yes, Sir; I was sitting on the railing on the east side, with my feet on the platform; he came in the east side and I pulled my feet back to let him pass into the car.

Q.—Was he running? A.—The first thing I saw was he jumped over my feet; it was a frequent thing for men to get on so; there was nothing remarkable in it.

Q.—Did he seem to be any more in a hurry than the other passengers? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was your face or back towards the car? A.—I was sitting on the railing with my face towards the car?

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE HURLEY.

George Hurley, sworn and examined: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 62 East Thirty-ninth-street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am a driver on the Fourth-avenue Railroad.

Q.—Tell the jury what occurred that night as you know it? A.—I was the driver on the car of which the last witness was conductor; I heard the report of a pistol.

Q.—What time was this on Saturday? A.—I cannot tell exactly.

Q.—Was it at night? A.—Yes, Sir; it was late.

Q.—Which way were you going? A.—Going up.

Q.—What happened then? A.—When the pistol went off the horses started; my attention was called to the fact by my horses starting.

Q.—Did you stop the horses? A.—No, Sir; they kept along towards Seventeenth-street, and this way.

Q.—How long did you keep on thus? A.—I cannot say exactly; I think they probably went as far as Nineteenth-street, before they became pacified.

Q.—Did you remark any stranger on the car? A.—No, Sir; I was asked if I saw a man get on the platform; I said I had not; I was looking after the horses.

Q.—You did not observe the man? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not remember of the car stopping at Sixteenth-street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you stop when you heard the pistol fired? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How near was that pistol shot? A.—I cannot say; the only thing that attracted my attention to it was that the horses started.

Q.—And you had as much as you could do to take care of your horses? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know any of the passengers on that car? A.—No, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK CURTIS.

Frederick Curtis sworn and examined, Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 190 Third-avenue, the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

Q.—State to the jury where you were on Saturday evening? About twenty minutes past 11 o'clock on Saturday, the last day of June, I was standing opposite the gutter at the northwest corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, in company with a young lady; I was looking down Eighteenth-street, towards Second-avenue, and observed three men walking up Eighteenth-street from Second-avenue towards Third-avenue, on the north side of Eighteenth-street; when the three men reached the corner of Third-avenue, abreast of the doctor's or druggist's store, I heard a sharp crack, and immediately after the centre of the three men fell.

Q.—What was it you heard? A.—I cannot tell what it was; it was a sharp crack, but I could not see any fire; immediately after the middle man fell and the outermost man—the one nearest the gutter—ran away on the pavement on the east side of Third-avenue to within four doors about of Seventeenth-street.

Q.—Do you mean the middle of the street? A.—No, Sir, the pavement.

Q.—Do you mean the sidewalk? A.—Yes, Sir; he proceeded down to opposite the undertaker's, and he then crossed diagonally over to Seventeenth-street to the opposite side of Third-avenue to Eighteenth street, and ran on the south side of Eighteenth-street, on the pavement, to the corner of Irving-place; he then went to the furthest corner of Irving-place.

Q.—That would be the southwest corner of Irving-place—the nearest Fourth avenue on the lower side? A.—Yes, Sir, the nearest corner to Fourth avenue; as soon as he got there he saw some men coming down Seventeenth-street on the south side; he immediately thereafter made a turn down Irving-place towards Sixteenth-street, when a man met him; there was a sharp crack, and down went that man.

Q.—Then the man was coming from the opposite direction? A.—He was coming in the opposite direction; he was walking; I should say that on seeing the first man shot, I darted after the man who shot him, keeping on the opposite side of the street from him, and I kept him in view; I was calling out "Murder," "Police, "Stop that scoundrel—he has shot a man."

Q.—Was the last man shot pursuing him? No, Sir; he must have had his attention called to him by my shouts; I saw a man also up Seventeenth-street.

Q.—His attention was attracted towards the man as he came up? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How close were you pursuing? A.—I was about twenty yards behind, on the off side, and was gaining on him every minute.

Q.—This man who was shot was on the Sixteenth-street side of the man who shot him? A.—Yes, Sir, he was.

Q.—When the second man fell, what did you do then? A.—I stopped to help him.

Q.—Did you see the other man? A.—I stopped and did not see him afterwards; a policemen came up, and I told him not to stop, but to go on after the murderer, and I pointed out the direction which he had taken.

Q.—What became of the third man of the three you saw on Eighteenth-street. A.—I did not stop to see what became of him; I darted off after the man who ran; I had no cap on at the time, being dressed as I am now; after the second man was shot, I saw a young man, who came up to me and said "I saw him shot;" I then said if you did, you will be able to tell who it was.

Q.—Who was that person who said that? A.—I do not know; I never saw him before; I would know him again if I saw him; I brought him down to the druggist's with me.

Q.—You could not tell what became of the third man? A.—I did not stop a second after I saw the centre man drop.

Q.—Do you think you could recognize the man who shot the person? A.—I could not.

Q.—What kind of clothes had he on? A.—Light clothes—a light hat.

Q.—What sized man? A.—About my height; he was a sharp man, too, and ran well.

Q.—Do you know whether it was a straw or a Panama hat? A.—I could not swear, but to the best of my belief it was a straw hat with a narrow leaf.

Q.—How far did you see these three coming on Eighteenth-street, from Third-avenue? A.—It was about twenty minutes past eleven; I was standing by the curbstone looking down across the avenue, down Eighteenth-street towards Second-avenue; there is a lamp post on Eighteenth-street, I suppose about thirty feet down from the drug-store on the corner; I saw them coming from that; there was no man standing at a tree at all; they were walking together.

Q.—Could you see whether they were in conversation or not? A.—They were very close together; they were walking abreast; it was a bright moonlight.

Q.—It appeared as if the middle man knew that the outside man was walking with them? A.—I thought so, and I thought so afterwards, that the outer man knew he was along.

Q.—Can you recognize the young man who stood up as at all like the one who shot? A.—No. He was about the height, but I could not swear to the man at all; the young man who came up with me to the druggist's said he had a guess who the man was—that it was a family quarrel; I said you will have to tell; I then went into the drug-store and said this man knows who it was that shot the man; the body was then lying on its back, and the doctor had not then come.

Q.—He said he knew who it was? A.—He said he had a guess who it was, although he denied it afterwards to a Policeman.

Does this man's (Edwin Jefferd) dress correspond with that of the man who ran? A.—No, Sir; he had on a light dress; he was sharply dressed.

Q.—His did not resemble this man's at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I mean the clothes he (Edwin Jefferd) had on a few minutes ago? A.—If anything, that would come nearer the mark; but I cannot swear.

Q.—Did the young lady with you ask you about it when you came back? A.—No, Sir; I did not stop to see at all; I ran away at once.

Q.—Was it this person who spoke to you? (Mr. Paschal) A.—Yes, Sir; that young man (Mr. Paschal,) came up after the second man was shot and told me that he was with the man who was shot on the corner of Eighteenth-street; I said, "You know who shot him?" He said, "I have a guess it is a family quarrel;" I said, "You will have to tell;" we walked then to the drug-store; I there said to the people, "Here is a young man who knew who it was shot;" I subsequently saw him in charge of a policeman, or close by his side; I said to him, "You had better tell who shot that man—you told me that you knew;" he said, "I don't know;" I said, "You told me that you had a guess that it was a family quarrel;" he said, "Oh, yes; come over here;" I said, "No, Sir; I will have nothing to do with you, but let the policeman have you;" I could not swear to him (Paschal) being with the man who was first shot, only from what he said to me; there were three men.

Q.—Do you know the name of the young lady who was with you at the corner? A.—No, Sir; I do not; there was also some gentleman coming down Seventeenth-street at the same time I was running up; in my calling out I told him what that man had been doing; I ran against him as I met him—my right arm touching his.

Q.—Were you ahead of all pursuers, or was anybody ahead of you? A.—No, Sir; there could not have been anybody ahead of me; it was impossible.

Q.—Did you hear him call out "Watch," after he had shot? A.—The man who shot never said a word.

[A diagram of the streets, prepared by a juror, was shown the witness, who stated the relative location of parties at the time of the murder, and the route pursued in the chase.]

TESTIMONY OF ANNA SYFOR.

Anna Syfor, being sworn, testified:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—Summit, New-Jersey.

Q.—Where were you on Saturday evening, June 30? A.—I was standing on the corner, at the corset store, with the last witness.

Q.—What was the place where you were standing? A.—I do not know the street.

Q.—You have heard the street? A.—Yes, Sir, on the corner of the street where the man was shot?

Q.—Was there a drug store? A.—Yes, Sir, opposite where the man was shot.

Q.—Just state what you know about it. A.—My aunt and I were down to the store, trading, and the firemen came past; I went out and I was talking to the last witness, and I heard the alarm of a pistol; I looked across the street and I saw a man fall; I did not see him shot: I did not see the man shooting, but saw the man when he fell, and when the man ran away from him.

Q.—What then? A.—The gentleman that was with me ran after him; the murderer ran across the street.

Q.—On the side you were? A.—No, Sir, on the other side; he ran a few houses down on the same side, and then took across the street, down on the side walk; this gentleman that keeps the corset store ran after him.

Q.—The last witness was the man that keeps the corset store? A.—Yes, Sir; he was the first man that ran after him; he left me standing on the side walk; I went into the store where my aunt was, and I told her about it; she was in the corset store, buying some things.

Q.—Is that all you know? A.—That is all I know.

Q.—Could you recognize this man? A.—No, Sir; he had a light coat on and a small-rimmed hat.

Q.—What colored hat? A.—A light hat.

By Mr. Smith—You say this man ran down the avenue. How far? A.—I can't say; he ran only a few houses on the sidewalk, and then crossed the street.

Q.—Did he cross over to the opposite side walk—the same side you were? A.—Yes, Sir, but lower down from me.

Q.—Did you see him when he turned the corner and disappeared? A.—No, Sir, I went into the store and told my aunt about it.

Q.—Before the shooting, did you notice the man at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Would you recognize the murderer if you saw him again? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell whether he was an old or a young man? A.—I think he was a young man by the way he ran.

Q.—He wore a light coat and a light hat? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen the gentleman since you stood with at the corner that night? A.—No, Sir, not since that night; I have been up in the country.

Q.—Do you recognize the young man that stood up, (Charles Jefferd?) A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say you would not know the person again? A.—No, Sir; it was an excitement to me, and I ran to tell my aunt about it; I never saw such a thing done before.

Q.—Do you think this young man looks anything like him? A.—No, Sir; I cannot say; his face was a kind of sideways to me.

Q.—Did you see any wagon standing on the side where the man was shot? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see anyone else follow the man except the man with you? A.—No, Sir; he was behind the murderer.

Q.—How close was he to him? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Can you say whether there were two or three together when the man was shot? A.—No, Sir, I do not know; the corset man, when he came back, stated that a young man told him it was a family quarrel.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK ANDERSON.

Frederick Anderson, being sworn, testified:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—My business is at No. 127 Grand-street, and my residence No. 496 Pearl-street.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Charles Jefferd? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know any person of that name? A.—I have heard the name.

[Charles Jefferd is asked to stand up.]

Q.—Do you know that man? A.—No, Sir; I never saw him before I saw him this afternoon in Court.

Q.—Was he at your house on Saturday night the 30th of June? A.—No, Sir; on Monday night a man came there and asked me if I knew a man named Jefferd; said I, "I may have seen him, but don't know him; there are three or four men gone out, and he might be among them."

Q.—Do you recognize this man, (Charles Jefferd,) as having been at your house on Saturday night, 30th June? A.—No, Sir; I do not know him; I seldom make an acquaintance with any one.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT BRONSON.

Albert Bronson, sworn:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 130 Chambers-street; I keep the Johnson House, corner of Chambers-st and West Broadway.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Charles Jefferd, that young gentleman there? A.—I have no knowledge that I ever saw him before.

Q.—Do you recollect that man being at your house on Saturday night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you ever recollect him being at your house any time at all? No, Sir.

Q.—Are you sure he was not there playing cards? A.—I am very sure he was not; there was no one there playing cards that night—that is to my knowledge, or to the knowledge of any of my servants; the first intimation I had was a piece in the *Evening Post*, and on the strength of that I made inquiries of my clerk and the servants generally through the house; there were no parties that night, to the knowledge of any one employed in the house, or myself.

Q.—Did you ever see Charles Jefferd before you saw him in Court? A.—No, Sir, not to my knowledge.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. ELLEN WALTON.

Mrs. Ellen M. Walton was recalled, and after taking her seat, addressing the Coroner, said: I should like to know, Sir, whether this investigation is conducted through the instigation of Mr. Walton's family—whether it is carried on through that family, to expose family difficulties, or for the purpose of discovering who was the murderer of my husband?

Coroner—It is not conducted at the instigation of any person, Madame, but to discover who perpetrated the murder.

Mrs. Walton—Because, Sir, family difficulties have been discussed here in a very different manner from what they occurred, and things have been sworn to in a very different manner from what they are. I am willing to give any light that I can upon the subject; but my sons and myself have been persecuted to death through the family of my husband.

Coroner—Please to state, Madam, where you were on the evening of your husband's death. A.—I was home that evening with my son, at No. 129 West Twenty-second-street.

Q.—Who do you reside with? A.—With Dr. Slade and his family.

Q.—Can you give the names of any of the servants? A.—I do not know the names of the domestics; they have one cook, but I do not know her name; Mrs. Slade knows perfectly well I was there from half-past eight o'clock.

Q.—Can the doctor state also? A.—I do not know whether the doctor can, but Mrs. Slade knows.

Q.—Do you know the name of the domestic employed up stairs? A.—There are no domestics up stairs that I know of; there are none in my room; I do my own work.

Q.—You board in the family? A.—Yes, Sir, but there is no domestic comes up to my room to do any work there.

Q.—Previous to 10 o'clock that evening where were you? A.—At 6 o'clock I was opposite to my husband's store, at the house of a family named Morse.

Q.—Which of your husband's stores? His store in Twenty-fifth-street; I think it was about 6 o'clock when I was there.

Q.—What is the number of the store? A.—The number of my husband's store is 23, and the family where I was lived nearly opposite; it was about six o'clock I was there, for they dine about six, I think, and they were dining.

Q.—Did you remain long there? A.—I did not, Sir; I do not think I remained over half an hour there.

Q.—Did you see any of Mr. Morse's family there? A.—Yes, Sir; Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Julia Morse, Mrs. Austin and one of her sons, I believe.

Q.—From there where did you go? A.—I went home to my own house, in Twenty-second-street, to dine; I think then it was about half past six or seven o'clock; I may be mistaken as to a quarter of an hour.

Q.—Did you remain at home? A.—No, Sir; I went down to Mr. Bett's shoe store to get my son Frank a pair of shoes; as I was going, I stopped at Uncle Pickering's—Mr. Walton's uncle.

Q.—Do you know the number of the place? A.—I do not, but they keep a tea and coffee store in Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-second-street.

Q.—What then? A.—Mr. Pickering told me Mother Walton was in; I told him I would come back from the shoe store and come in; I then proceeded to the shoe store and got the shoes; when I came back I stopped again at Uncle Pickering's and Wm. Pickering told me Mother Walton was still there.

Q.—Then? A.—Then I went home, and I did not leave the house again that evening.

Q.—What time was it when you arrived home? A.—I cannot tell, Sir; but I think it might be 8 or 8½ o'clock; I remained home all the evening.

Q.—When did you first hear about your husband's death? A.—When I saw it in the papers, Sir, on Sunday morning; that was the first I knew of it.

Q.—Do you know of any enemies he had? A.—Yes, Sir, I know Mr. Walton had enemies.

Q.—Who were they? A.—I know there was a Mr. Gray, he said was an enemy of his, who kept a porter-house on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Ninth-street.

Q.—Did he say what he was his enemy for? A.—Yes, Sir; he said he had dispossessed him of the house, and he was afraid Mr. Gray would be forever his enemy; Mr. Walton told me that himself.

Q.—How long ago was that? A.—I cannot remember how long ago, Sir; but some time before I left Twenty-third street.

Q.—Who else? A.—Then there was a man whose horse and cart he took away, and whose family he deprived of support; and the man said he would have satisfaction for it; I do not know the man, but Mr. McFarland knows his name; it was in law; he sued the man, and he said the man was very angry against him when he got judgment against him; the man was an Irishman, and said he never would pay him a dollar; "Oh! be quiet," said Mr. Walton, "I will get your money, and you will not know I am getting a cent;" he levied on his horse and cart, and kept it secreted; when the case came on he was obliged to pay for it.

Q.—How long ago was that? A.—I cannot define the time; it might be a couple of months ago; but I remember the circumstance as it occurred.

Q.—State how long before you left Twenty-third-street? A.—I left Twenty-third-street the 1st of May, and the suit was expected that very day to come on, whether he should pay for the wagon or not.

Q.—Is not that suit determined yet? A.—Not the whole; another suit grew out of it; but Mr. McFarland can tell you all about it; you can get all the information about that suit from him.

Q.—Is there any other person having an enmity against him? A.—Yes, Sir, there are other persons.

Q.—Who else? A.—Mr. Walton's salesman; Mr. Kehoe married a second wife; when Mrs. Kehoe married Mr. Kehoe a place in Houston-street belonged to Mrs. Kehoe; Mr. Kehoe was sued for certain debts, and they were about to take his place for the debts, when Mr. Walton and his brother stepped in, and through a sham sale, pretended that the property belonged to William Walton.

Q.—Did Mr. Kehoe make any threats? A.—No; but Mr. Keohe's wife's brother has made some threats, and he can throw more light upon this subject than I can; I think his name is Purcell; he kept a porter-house at the time somewhere in New-York.

Mr. Smith—(to the Coroner)—These are not recent occurrences.

Witness—They are recent occurrences.

Q.—What time did these circumstances occur? A.—I cannot give the time definitely; they all occurred about the same time; it might have been earlier than May or June that these family difficulties occurred.

Q.—Did you hear what threats were made? A.—I heard them say that they would have that property, and that they would have satisfaction out of Mr. Walton; they destroyed the account-books at the store so that the creditors of Mr. Kehoe could not get them.

Q.—Who destroyed them? A.—Richard Pascall.

Q.—Any other parties that you know of who have made threats? A.—Yes; Mr. Williams, who lived in the house on Twenty-third-street; I think it would be well to inquire where he was that night; when Mr. Walton rented this house, No. 184 Twenty-third-street, the house that I was turned out of, I did not know that my husband was about to rent it; I was compelled to take boarders in order to sustain myself there, as my husband did not allow me a support; one day my husband demanded the money of these boarders; I refused to give it to him, because I had agreed to pay the bills of that house, and I did; We had Mrs. D'Emperli, and a Mr. Butler, of Syracuse, boarding there; Madam D'Emperli had been there for some six months; this Mr. Williams came in one evening with my husband to tea, and said that he had rented that house; I asked Mr. Walton if he had rented that house to Mr. Williams, and he refused to give me any information upon the subject, but said that he would come and demand of me to go with him, and take apartments elsewhere.

Q.—What threats did Mr. Williams make? A.—Stop, and you will hear; let me go on in my own way, so that you may understand it correctly: Mr. Walton asked me if I was going to make a time about going out of the house; I told him "No, of course not; I would be ready to go with him wherever he would take me;" I then asked if he would let me see the apartments I was going to; he said "No," I should never see them until I went into them; when the 1st of May came, Mr. Walton came with a carriage, bringing with him a man named James Shindler, and a man named Brown—I don't know who they were—and this man Williams, and demanded that I should go with him; I told him that my child was too ill to leave, and that the doctor had said that he was threatened with diphtheria, and could not leave the house, but that if he insisted, I would go with him; he said that he did insist, and I got into the carriage with Mr. Walton; when these two gentlemen went to get in also, I said: "Gentlemen, I refuse to go with you; I don't know you; I will go wherever my husband takes me;" then Mr. Brown said, "Madam, I *must* go with you;" I said, "Then will you allow my son to go with me?" they said "Yes," and they took me to where I am now, No. 119 Twenty-second-street; there was nothing ready for me there; there was no place engaged—no place for me to go; but the lady came to me, and said: "Mrs. Walton, never fear; you have come to the right place; I will protect you; there have been men here telling me that I must confine you in a room and they offered to pay your board." "What men, Mrs. Slade?" I said; she said a man named John Wilber, on the corner Sixth-avenue and Ninth street; I said, "Mrs. Slade, I will stay; put me in any room you please; give me comfortable rooms if you have them; if you have not, I will stay wherever my husband puts me." Then I came back to the house that I had left; I was attended by ladies; there was a lady sitting with me all the time in Twenty-third-street; I was not one hour alone; I sent for Dr.——, [the doctor's name was given, but reporter could not understand it] and he said "This child cannot leave this house; I insist that he shall not leave the house;" then Mr. Williams said, "Under these circumstances, Mrs. Walton, you must stay;" I replied, "Very well, Mr. Williams. I will be very much obliged to you if you will allow me to stay; if I discommode you in any way, I will have my meals cooked in my room, as I don't want to be troublesome.

Then Mr. Walton took his things, and went to live over his store on 25th-street: this Dick Pascall came to the house where I was, and said: "Ain't I glad that you got turned out of the house! Ain't I glad that we have got rid of her!" and Mr. Walton's hired men at his store came around and insulted me at the house; then Mr. Williams came to me and tried to be very gracious with me, and to get me to speak against Mr. Walton; I knew that he was a tool in Mr. Walton's hands, and I would not speak against Mr. Walton; then he tried to get my Edwin to sleep with him; I said to Edwin, "Have nothing to do with him;" he would not allow me to take any furniture away from my house on Twenty-fifth-street; when I married Mr. Walton I had a good deal of furniture that belonged to myself; Mr. Williams said to me one day: Mrs. Walton, I am not so much a friend to Mr. Walton as you think," then at the dinner-table, in the presence of a Miss Mills, who lives over in Brooklyn, he said: Mrs. Walton, do you believe in one thing?" I asked, "What thing?" he said, "Do you believe in retribution?" I replied, "What do you mean?" and he said, "I will tell you at another time;" he asked me if I believed in retribution, and at another time he called me down stairs and told me that he wanted to speak to me; I went down, and he said: "Mr. Walton has not kept his word with me; he agreed to do certain things that he has not come up to, and if he don't keep his word with me, you shall see his day of retribution."

Q.—Was that Dr. Williams who testified here as a witness? A.—I don't know; he has so many professions that I cannot recognize him as a doctor.

Q.—Well, is that the man who testified here? A.—Yes—the man who swore that he saw a pistol in my room when there never was one there—the man who swore that there was chloroform in my room, when, if it was there, he put it there himself.

The Coroner—We don't want to go into this contradictory evidence—only to get at the principal facts. A.—Well, I have given you the principal facts; if these were not threats then I don't understand what a threat is; he said that if Mr. Walton did not keep his word and do what he had agreed to do I should see his day of retribution.

A Juror—You stated in your previous testimony that, at one time, Mr. Yelverton had some feelings against your husband? A.—When the Coroner asked me if I knew of any person having any personal animosity, I understood him to ask—my mind was, at the time, much confused—whether I knew of anybody against whom Mr. Walton had animosity; I know that Mr. Walton had a decided animosity against Mr. Yelverton, was very jealous of him, and that he kept a pistol on his account; I don't know that Mr. Yelverton had any animosity against him; I never heard him express any; Mr. Walton insulted him in a ball-room and on other occasions.

A Juror—You have never heard Mr. Yelverton express himself in any way? A.—No, Sir; I never did; I have heard Mr. Walton say he did.

Q.—There was nothing said about Mr. Walton the last time you saw Mr. Yelverton previous to Mr. Walton's death? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not see your husband on Saturday? A.—No, Sir; I did not see my husband on Saturday at all.

The Inquest was then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 9 o'clock.

On leaving the Court-room, Mrs. Walton embraced her son Edwin affectionately. Her testimony was given in a manner exhibiting strong feeling.

THE PIRATE HICKS.

His Approaching Execution—Preparations for the Event—Full Confession of the Triple Murders on the Sloop, and of Numerous other Crimes.

The day fixed upon for the execution of the notorious pirate HICKS, is Friday, the 13th instant, and the place, Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New-York. As the time for this execution approaches, something of the excitement which was produced by the first details of the awful crime is renewed in the public mind, and thousands have already applied to the U. S. Marshal for tickets to witness it. This feeling will be heightened when it is known that HICKS has dictated to one of the U. S. Marshals a full confession of the triple murders on the *E. A. Johnson*, and in a complete history which he has given of his life, from boyhood, has also confessed his agency in a series of robberies, murders and other high-handed crimes which stamp him as one of the most hardened and desperate men ever known. If his statements are to be believed,—and they have been made with a particularity of places dates and other circumstances which strongly favor the supposition of their truth, he has been a party to the commission of nearly *one hundred murders*. The bare statement of such an appalling amount of crime committed by one human being is calculated to stagger belief, and to raise the suspicion that a morbid desire for criminal notoriety may have led him to exaggerate his story in order to give the narrative a wide sale for the benefit of his wife and child. Be this as it may, the murders on the sloop are fully described, with all their horrible and bloody details, and the remainder of the confession, which includes his life from the age of fifteen years, has been given with such particularity of narration—such as the mention of vessels, places, names of persons, and dates, as to impress the person who took it from his lips with the idea that it is substantially true.

HICKS is evidently familiar with the whole west coast of America, from California to Chili. Though unable to read or write, he drew with a pencil a tolerably correct chart of the outline of the Pacific Coast, locating the principal ports, headlands and harbors, as well as giving the names of the interior towns in Mexico and South America, their distances from the coast, and a description of the roads leading to them.

These countries, it seems, have been the theatre of many of his crimes, where he has been engaged alone or with others in robbing and murdering simply for plunder. Being excessively avaricious, the love of money seems to have been the overmastering passion, and to obtain which he has always been ready to resort to the most desperate means. Trains of mules, richly laden, and proceeding from the mines of Mexico towards the coast towns, he has waylaid and robbed, killing the muleteers and others who were in charge. He was in the Mexican war, and relates many desperate adventures in that country.

He also went to California in the early history of the gold discoveries, and found many sly opportunities, it is presumed, to appropriate the hard earnings of miners and others who came in his way. He also certifies to having had a hand in the Slave-trade, and relates a case where his vessel was chased by a British cruiser, when, in order to escape the consequences of a capture with slaves on board, the unhappy creatures were all got up from below, ranged in the waist of the vessel, their feet seized to the ship's chain, which, with the anchor, was then let go by the run, and the whole carried to the bottom of the ocean. As this horrible expedient is said to have been adopted in former times to escape the consequences of being detected in the Slave-trade, it is not impossible that HICKS may have actually participated in such wholesale slaughter of human beings.

The whole confession was made in the presence of the Deputy United States Marshals, and was written down and prepared for the Press by Mr. G. W. CLACKNER, connected with the Marshal's office. The copyright has been purchased by R. M. DEWITT, by whom it will be issued on the day of execution.

No persons excepting the Catholic priest and two Sisters of Mercy have been admitted to the cell of the condemned man since Monday. HICKS, when not engaged in acts of devotion, manifests the same stolidity which has marked him ever since his arrest; his love of money appears to absorb all other feelings. In arranging the price of the copyright of the book and other details, he manifested all the sharpness of a man who was going to live to enjoy the profits of the transaction. Thus far he appears quite indifferent to his fate, and looks forward to the day of execution as to an occasion when he will attain the climax of notoriety to which he aspires. A suit of blue cloth has been ordered for him to make a good appearance in: the shirt, which is to have a wide collar like that of a sailor's, will have an anchor—the emblem of Hope—worked in white in each corner. The gallows intended to do service on this occasion is to be the one used at the Tombs. It has already been carried to the island, and to-day the preparations will have been completed for the fitting termination of the pirate's career.

The prisoner will be escorted from the Tombs by a file of United States Marines, the Marshal, his Deputies, the Clergymen and other officials, going on board of a tug from one of the North River piers, and proceeding to the fatal island. The execution will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION SPREADING.

NAPLES IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

ASSAULT UPON THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 10.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool 30th ult., and Queenstown July 1, has arrived at this port, *en route* to Boston.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

GARIBALDI continued his preparations for a new movement.

The agitation at Naples had increased. A most inflammatory proclamation had been issued by the Central Revolutionary Committee, calling on the people to rise.

The French Ambassador had been seriously maltreated on the streets of Naples, it was supposed by members of the anti-reform party. He was beaten senseless.

The Commissariats of the twelve districts of Naples were simultaneously attacked and pillaged on the 28th, the archives burnt and the agents murdered.

Naples was proclaimed in a state of siege, and street assemblages prohibited.

The Government had yielded to the energetic demands of the American and Sardinian ministers, and ordered the release of the two captured vessels, their crews and passengers.

The American sloop-of-war *Iroquois* went to Naples specially to assist the American Minister in his representations.

It is confirmed that the King of Naples had granted a new liberal Constitution on the terms already published. The tricolored flag had been formally inaugurated on the public buildings, palaces and war vessels, and saluted by foreign ships-of-war.

The new Neapolitan Cabinet had been completed. Commander SPINELLI is President of the Council; Commander MARTINO is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor MANNA, Minister of Finance; and Marshal LASTUCCI, Minister of War.

The Neapolitan Government continued its preparations for hostilities, the proclamation of reforms not appearing to give satisfaction.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

England and Austria have assented to the proposed Conference on the Franco-Swiss question. The latter protests against the admission of Sardinia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings of Parliament were unimportant. Notice had been given of a resolution in the Commons, which would bring to a direct issue the question of privilege raised by the House of Lords in rejecting the bill abolishing the paper duty.

The report of the Committee on this subject is published. It merely, as already reported, quotes the precedents, and makes no recommendations.

FRANCE.

The rumors of a contemplated French loan of £20,000,000 are officially contradicted.

The prohibition against the publication of Episcopal pastorals in the French Press has been withdrawn.

The Bourse was very dull; the Rentes closed at 68f. 55c.

SPAIN.

It is asserted that, in conformity with legal advice, Count MONTEMOLIN and Don FERNANDO had canceled the enunciation of their pretensions to the Spanish Throne, signed by them when prisoners at Tortosa.

ROME.

It was reported that the Papal Government was about to grant reforms.

There were frequent riots between the troops and citizens at Perugia.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies had voted new loans by 215 against 3.

AUSTRIA.

A Convention had been signed between Austria, England, and the Porte for a submarine telegraph between Ragusa and Alexandria.

RUSSIA.

It was believed that the new Russian loan in London would prove a failure; the applications were light, and the lists would close on the 30th.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails of the commencement of June had reached Lisbon. Coffee at Rio 6.550@6.650 ries for good firsts. Stock, 65,000 bags. Exports to the United States since last mail, 16,000 bags.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 2d gives the following particulars of a brutal murder committed in that city. It says: "About 8½ o'clock night before last, at the corner of Tonti and Lapeyrouse streets, in the rear of the Third District, GEORGE SCHWAGER was stabbed by JOHN RENE, from the effect of which he died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. SCHWAGER was sitting before his door, with his wife, when RENE approached, and with the manner that can well be imagined, exclaimed: 'There's one of my wives,' alluding to Mrs. SCHWAGER. The husband leaps to his feet instantly, of course, utters an angry word, and slaps the ruffian in the face. The fellow was not disabled by the assault; he drew a bowie-knife, and plunged it into the side of the unfortunate man. The wound was fatal. SCHWAGER lingered until some fifteen hours, and then expired. The Coroner's investigation will take place to-day. The deceased was a member of that efficient company Creole No. 9. He will be interred to-day."

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Young America on his Travels—Unpleasant Experiences with the French Police—Parisian Swindles—Morals and Manners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

At no time within recollection has Young America been so visible on the surface and in the highways and by-ways of Paris life as at present. As if there were not always enough of that class here fitting themselves to become the future husbands of American wives, the last few steamers have discharged upon the continent a number hitherto unknown. The hotels, the restaurants, the promenades, and the public gardens, are full of them; the very young men predominate, and these one is sure to meet every evening in the week, hunting in squads, at Mabille, the Chateau des Fleurs, the Closerie des Lilas, at MARKOWSKI'S or at CELLARIUS'—various places at which the elephant is to be seen in the most attractive form. Some of these parties are silent spectators, some are not. Unfortunately, a certain proportion of Young America *will* carry with them, wherever they go, their brandy-drinking, glass-breaking, pugilistic, and other home accomplishments, which are so many astonishments to the differently-educated Frenchman. It would require columns to recount the freaks of these gentlemen, and other columns to recount the traps into which they fall. There are certain places in Paris where the name of American is synonymous with terrorist, as for instance, at MARKOWSKI'S and CELLARIUS', and in a less degree at the bar of the Hotel du Louvre, at HILL'S, and at PETER FRAISE'S—"Strawberry Pete," the boys call him. Within a year HILL'S and MARKOWSKI'S places have, I understand, been several times "cleaned out" by a small band of *energetic* American boys; and by "cleaning out" is meant a tumbling of the visitors with the master, into the street. Englishmen do not now indulge in these extravagances, for the aristocratic generation no longer have a GEORGE the Fourth to set them the example, and the others are wanting in money to foot the costly bills. It has thus become the exclusive privilege of Americans to indulge in this kind of thing. Fortunately it has got to be understood at last by French landlords that the breaking of glasses is not intended as an act of disrespect to them or their houses, so much as a demonstration of the individual's indifference to expense, and from the moment this very commercial idea penetrated their minds, their appreciation underwent a singular transformation.

Unfortunately, the extravagances of our young men do not always stop at the breaking of furniture, the "cleaning out" of a *café* or dancing-hall; they sometimes forget themselves so far as to attack the armed force, and then affairs don't go so well with them. French policemen, as you know, are the most polite and amiable of men in their ordinary intercourse with the public, but the moment there is a violation of the law they are the very opposite. To strike and to resist a policeman goes by the very fierce title of "rebellion," and "rebellion" under a Government essentially military and despotic is no child's play. It implies, for a Frenchman, in the absence even of all political intent, one, two or three years' imprisonment. Foreigners, on the plea of ignorance of the law and the language, and on that other plea which they never fail to invoke—that it is their habit in their country to go on sprees, and knock down policemen—get off more leniently, supposing always that it be the first offence.

Lately a young gentleman from New-York, on a visit to Paris, a boxer and a boy of great physical strength, indulged himself in the luxury one night of thrashing, after a coachman, first one, then three policemen, and was only carried to the lock-up by the aid of a reinforcement. He was intoxicated, and when in that state lost complete control of himself. At the station he was treated as rudely as if he had been a criminal, and in fact was ranked in that category. In the morning he was carried to the Conciergerie and thrown into cell with a noisy, filthy, petty thief. Two or three days were exhausted by the *Juge d'Instruction* (a secret, preliminary Court) in arranging the evidence and the indictment for the Assizes. During this time our prisoner had complained of his companion to the keeper, and the latter, who had heard wonderful stories of the American's pugilistic powers, (for the affair was the talk of the place,) told the thief that his comrade was an American, and a famous boxer, and if he did not keep still he would give him the privilege of pitching into him. However, the complaint had gone to head-quarters, and next morning the jailor told the American, while removing the thief, that they were going to give him a countryman for companion, and soon he returned with a negro! and a very bad specimen at that, from New-Orleans. Our friend was in no way an amalgamationist, not even an Abolitionist—he is less now than ever—and he demurred, much to the jailor's astonishment, louder than ever. Fortunately there were a great many people brought in that day, and he was transferred to the prison Mazas, far away up town. To arrive there he was huddled into one of those cellular vehicles classically known as "Black Maria," in which the company is generally more numerous than select. For a proud scion of New-York upper ten-dom, this was not exactly a brilliant *dénouement* to the affair with the coachman and the policemen. To add to the humiliation, he was kicked and cuffed by the underlings of the police as if he had been a dog without a master; in the dark and mysterious windings of the Conciergerie and the Palace of Justice, he was not told which way to direct his steps, but was pushed and shoved around corners, collared and dragged up and down steps. When he came into the presence of a Judge or a superior officer of any kind, (a fact which he could not be expected to know always,) and did not at once take off his hat, it was unceremoniously and very vigorously knocked off. He was fortunate enough at Mazas to get a political prisoner for cell companion, and here prisoners are treated very much better than on the island. In the meantime so many friends had been demanding the liberation of the young man, that the authorities began to think that perhaps their prisoner was not so bad nor so dangerous a subject as they had taken him to be, and at last, upon the direct interference, but in an unofficial way, of the American Legation, he was discharged with an admonition on the gravity of his offence, on the severity of the law against attempts at resistance to the armed force, and with a charge to leave the country within 48 hours. The moral of this history is short, plain and very practical: Don't attempt any games on a French policeman!

It is not the place here to preach morality, nor to usurp the office of the guide-books. But so many traps are laid in this city for the uninitiated, that an example now and then will be sure to hit somebody in the right place—in other words, fall in profitable ground. I need not tell you that Paris is the rendezvous for all the handsome *intriguantes* the world produces, and that feminine intrigues, backed by beauty, are deep, dangerous and successful. One of these modern Circes, who lives in grand style on the Champs Elysées, keeps carriages and domestics, and has a box among respectable people at the Opera, has invented, it appears, a singular device for maintaining her aristocratic establishment. One of our friends encountered this lady the other evening at the Opera, where they were seated side by side, and where an incident, which might not have been accidental, provoked a conversation. The play over, our friend offered his arm, which was accepted, but only after a certain resistance, as was proper for a person of quality, it being further understood that so soon as they found the lady's *valet de pied* at the door, and a carriage, he was to go no further. But it rained, there was no carriage to be had, and the lady was obliged to accept a seat in the carriage of our friend. They entered the carriage after a new hesitation on the part of the lady, the valet mounted to the box with the coachman, and the carriage rolled away toward the Champs Elysées. The acquaintance, so unexpectedly commenced, ripened as the home of the lady drew near, so that by the time the door was reached the basis of a close alliance between *la belle France* and Young America had been laid down. The parties separated with an appointment to meet the next afternoon.

Our friend noticed that the lady entered the house alone, and that the valet did not follow her. He said to him, "You do not lodge in the same house as your mistress?" "No, I live a long way from here," replied the valet, "in the Rue St. Jacques, and at this hour I am afraid I shall have to walk all the way home through the rain." And the poor fellow sighed at the prospect before him. Our friend was moved with sympathy, told him to mount again to the box, and directed the coachman to drive him home. And it is here that we see how benevolence is recompensed. Before separating the valet approached the window of the carriage and made to our friend a speech nearly as follows:

"Sir, I am for fair play, and one good turn deserves another. You have done me a service and I wish to do you one. You are expected at our house to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, and I am going to tell you what will take place there precisely at 3 o'clock. You will hear the front door bell ringing violently, which will throw Madame into a great fright. You will, no doubt, ask her what the matter is, and she will reply that it is nothing. It is only a constable who has come to seize her furniture; but then she will faint, and you, to bring her to and to stop the disagreeable scene, will pay the bill. As you are a rich young man, and have a carriage of your own, the waiting maid will whisper to you that it is only eleven hundred and seventy-four francs. If you had brought Madame home from the opera in a hired carriage it would not have been but five hundred and twenty-eight francs and some centimes. For gentlemen on foot, the sum is but two hundred and eleven francs. If you pay, as it is probable you will, and as all your predecessors have done, you will place the money in my hands, for it is I that am the constable, thanks to a red wig, a black coat, and blue spectacles. You can scarcely imagine, Sir, how much a red wig, a black coat and blue glasses give one the air of a constable. I see by your expression that you do not believe what I have told you. So you had better come to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and if the programme is not executed point for point as I have detailed it to you, you may break your cane over my back. I wish you a good evening, Sir."

I need hardly say that our friend thanked the valet for this information, and was faithful to his appointment. At 3 o'clock, sure enough, the front door bell rang violently. The lady showed great alarm. When asked what the matter was, she replied that it was nothing. The false constable appeared in a menacing attitude at the threshold. Madame fainted, and the chambermaid, who came in in great haste, informed our friend that her mistress was brutally persecuted for the miserable sum of eleven hundred and seventy-four francs. Our friend declares that he never gave utterance to a heartier laugh in his life, and slipping a Napoleon into the hands of the false constable, he hurried out of the house, and came to tell me the story, in order that it might be published for the enlightenment of his cotemporaries.

Here is an example of a verdant individual, who hardly bought his experience too dear. A lady belonging to the *haute bicherie* of Paris, and who pretended to have a Belgian husband, after an infinity of modest regrets and a quarto volume of precautions against the husband, accepted for friend a young foreigner with more money than experience. They were surprised, however, in *flagrant de lit*, and a suit was commenced by the indignant and outraged husband. The lover disappeared for a few weeks, and made efforts by letter to arrange the affair. For the sum of f.100,000 he obtained the silence of the husband, and then returned to Paris. "My dear AGLAE," he said to his adored dulcinea, "you must have spent some money during my absence; tell me the sum and I will give it to you." "I have spent f.81,000," she replied without a grimace. The noble foreigner paid the sum, without a doubt on his mind as to its correctness. But what do you think, reader, of the ONE HUNDRED thousand francs?

But the commonest swindle practiced upon foreigners at Paris—and we hear of Americans who are every day thus swindled—is the Commission game. It is practiced by the couriers and interpreters to an enormous extent, for this class of individuals never take a stranger to a store or a hotel that they do not ask from the merchant or landlord afterwards their commission—*leurs petites remises*, as they call it. These men have hotels and stores in every part of Europe, which have come into their combination in order to secure their custom, and traveling families are thus absolutely at the mercy of this lower oligarchy. But a still commoner application of this commission game is that practiced by the lorettes on unsuspecting and confiding young men newly arrived at Paris. They are astonished at dinners which cost twenty dollars, or carriage rides which cost ten, not knowing that the lady returns next day to the restaurant to reclaim a commission of twenty per cent. on the dinner, and to the coachman—who is generally one of her choice—for a similar percentage. The same is true of bouquets, photographs and other gifts—they go back again for their commission. But then all this makes Paris rich, and enables the municipality to levy heavy taxes, by which we have the finest architecture, the grandest museums of art, the most beautiful streets, squares and monuments, the most perfect police, and the greatest security of life and property, of any city in the world! MALAKOFF.

Russia and the Sicilian Question.

Turin Correspondence of the Allgemeine Zeitung.

[Translated for the NEW-YORK TIMES.]

TURIN, Monday, June 18, 1860.

Count STAKELBERG, the Russian Minister, had a long interview with Count CAVOUR on the 16th of this month, previous to his departure on his three-months leave of absence, and yesterday another with the King. Some people say the Russian Minister had hinted at the possibility of a declaration of war on the part of Naples, if GARIBALDI'S proclamations, in which he pretends to act as the agent of VICTOR EMANUEL, were not disavowed. Russia would of course support the accusations of Naples, giving thus a far greater importance to the matter than would appertain to a mere rupture between Naples and Turin. Others maintain the contrary, and say Count STAKELBERG had offered the mediation of his Court after it had been refused by England and France. Probably LOUIS NAPOLEON has prepared Russia for this difficult undertaking, at his interview with the Empress-widow, not wishing to oppose Piedmont, and England, who supports Piedmont. In this view I am supported by the generally accredited rumor, that he had recommended Commander MARTINO, who was to ask the intervention of France, to come to an understanding with the King of Sardinia; and another rumor, that Gen. FILANGIERI would arrive in Turin with a mission from the King of Naples. Perhaps Count STAKELBERG will propose to maintain the *status quo* in the kingdom and give a constitution to Sicily, making this island a separate State for the benefit of the brother of the King. It is doubtful whether this mission will succeed. English influence is too powerful with CAVOUR, and England wishes revolution not only in Sicily but also in Naples. The expeditions to Sicily are conducted under the protection of English steamers, keeping a look-out for and signalizing cruising Neapolitan vessels. England has also promised the support of some of her large steamers, in case the Neapolitan marine should prove too powerful.

Correspondence of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 17, 1860.

It is incredible, but true, that the present ruler of France, in order to realise the "*Idées Napoleonnes*," as far as they relate to the Rhine boundary, seeks to raise a not unimportant sentiment in his favor in Germany, which proclaims its willingness to satisfy the desires of France, if war can be prevented thereby. Agents speaking the German language, but doubtless bought with French money, traverse Germany in all directions, even not excepting the Austrian dominions, and proclaim it to be the sentiment of the people on the Rhine, that they regard it as entirely indifferent whether they are under French or Prussian rule, and are not at all inclined to let this question plunge them into a bloody war; and such other false statements. They even go so far as to say that Prussian rule is hated on the Rhine. Thus does LOUIS NAPOLEON work upon public opinion. While he himself was trying to dupe the German Princes with his peaceful assurances, his agents were roaming over the country, trying to make propaganda for their master.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Democratic Sentiment about the Presidential Canvass—Mr. Lincoln's Prospects—Douglasism—Meeting in Washington, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 4, 1860.

Very sanguine Democrats in this quarter indulge the hope that a compromise may be effected between the opposing factions into which the party is divided; but it is clear that "the wish is father to the thought," and that nothing is more improbable than that either wing will surrender or agree to affiliate with the other. The conflict has been approaching for years; it is between "opposing and enduring forces," and is "irrepressible." The implacableness of family quarrels is proverbial, and so deep-seated is the sense of injury on both sides in this instance that either would prefer the success of the common enemy in preference to that of the household rival. The people of the South have been made to believe that Mr. DOUGLAS "is worse than SEWARD," as they understand better and worse, and they believe it. Between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS, the preference would be given to the former by a decided majority. They regard those gentlemen as equally inimical to Southern interests; but Mr. D. has the disadvantage of being considered a deserter and a traitor. The Northern Democracy feel equally aggrieved by the Seceders, who bolted when they found themselves beaten in fair fight, and Mr. DOUGLAS, besides representing the sentiment of the Northern wing of the party, has the advantage in that section of being the regular nominee. Many of the Douglas delegates to Baltimore avowed a determination to go over to LINCOLN, if their favorite should be defrauded of the nomination, and accounts from the Northwest agree that his friends in that section were fitly represented in this particular.

PLUTARCH relates that "when the Greeks returned to the entrance of Peloponessus, (after the defeat of the Persians at Salamis,) where the officers delivered their suffrages inscribed on billets taken from the altar, to determine who was most worthy, every one gave the first vote for himself, and the second for THEMISTOCLES." This is the lucky condition in which Mr. LINCOLN finds himself. Each wing of the Democracy prefers him to the candidate of the rival faction, while the Bell and Everett party, for the most part, prefer LINCOLN to either of the candidates of their ancient enemies.

It is worthy of especial remark that the Democratic Party has split upon the rock of Slavery into two factions, which are almost exclusively sectional. The patronage of the Administration may awaken a little mock enthusiasm for BRECKINRIDGE in the Free States; but the fire will prove to be fox-fire; and, in fact, there is about as little sympathy for him in that section as there is for DOUGLAS in the South. The strength of the latter in the slave region is indicated by the statement, which I find in the Baltimore *Sun*, that there are but three newspapers in Alabama, two in Georgia, two in Tennessee, one in Kentucky, one or two in Louisiana, one in Maryland, one in this city, none in the other Slave States—in all ten or twelve—devoted to DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. To this number should be added one or two in Missouri. The Republicans have more than twenty avowed advocates among the newspapers of the South: and quite a number of journalistic sympathisers who still find it prudent to do, what Mr. Snagsby never would do—that is, to "put too fine a point upon it." In other words, they pass for neutrals, devoted to the development of the internal resources of the South, or else, cloak their "unsoundness" under some form of opposition to the Administration. A distinguished Representative from the South said just before the catastrophe at Baltimore, "It will never do for us to be defeated this time by the Black Republicans, for if they succeed they will become the national party, and we shall be sectionalized." His sagacious prediction is already more than half realized; and the day that sees ABRAHAM LINCOLN inaugurated as President will be the end of sectionalism with the Republican Party. The people will return to the principles of the founders of the Government, and Slavery, North and South, will be regarded as an evil, a curse, which under no circumstances should be extended; while no considerable party anywhere will insist that Congress or the Federal Government has any right to intermeddle with it in the States where it exists. The effort to extend Slavery, and to stifle the moral convictions of those who oppose it, with the impudent claim that it has the sanction of Heaven—have roused up a spirit of opposition to the institution which no one can deny has been carried to a fanatical extreme. The return of the South to the principles on which the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are founded will disarm this spirit of indignant rancor, and men in all sections will begin to view the subject from the stand-point of reason and common sense.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN must therefore be followed by a degree of peace, moderation, and good feeling, which the country has not known for twenty years.

The Douglas ratification meeting in this city, last night, was not a success. The assemblage, though the night was fine, was less than half as large as that which met at the same place on the occasion of the Republican ratification, and the number of sympathizers with the objects of the meeting, indicated by the applause, was smaller in proportion. The speakers were: Mr. BRENT, of Alexandria; Mr. SCHNABEL, of Pennsylvania; and one other gentleman whose name I failed to learn. The first speaker made a good impression by the dignity and elevation of his tone and manner, but failed to awaken so much interest as his successor, Mr. SCHNABEL, whose stentorian voice, and rather novel line of argument commanded the earnest attention of the crowd. He is a warm champion of Slavery, and of Slavery-extension; but the reasons he gave for the extension and perpetuation of the institution struck me as quite peculiar, and as falling under that description of arguments which are said to prove too much. If half is true of Slavery, and of the condition of the South, which Mr. SCHNABEL says he saw on his way to Charleston, it is a great deal worse and more dreadful than GARRISON and HELPER have painted it. Premising that he would demonstrate the necessity of Slavery-extension, on the condition that, if he failed, he would agree to vote for Mr. LINCOLN, he proceeded to say that Virginia was exhausted and worn out by slave culture, so that the exportation of her slaves was necessary to prevent starvation. This statement is, to a certain extent, warranted by the testimony of Ex-Governor WISE, given in his campaign speeches in 1855. But when the speaker reached South Carolina, his fluent rhetoric and vivid imagination were at fault in the effort to describe the horrible condition in which he found his Southern friends. He represented them as sleeping upon a mine or magazine which at any moment might explode and deluge the country in blood and ruin. But this was not the worst of it. This was the green tree. "What, then," said he, "must be the condition of things eighty years hence, when the black population (as he stated) would amount to *seventy millions?*" He undertook to show that the natural increase of the negroes would, in the period specified, amount to this enormous sum, and hence he inferred that the very existence of the white race at the South required the extension of a system fraught with such terrific evils!

It is clear that Mr. SCHNABEL has a germ of thought in his head, if he fails to pursue a train of thought to its logical sequences. It is to be hoped that he will be employed to travel through the South, and that he will everywhere repeat his speech in favor of Slavery extension. He may sow tares with the wheat, but the latter will find congenial soil, and will spring up, and yield a valuable harvest. With this high appreciation of the speech of Mr. SCHNABEL, I will venture to suggest to him that he has a good deal over-estimated the increase of the black population; but allowing his calculation to be true, the extension of Slavery over this entire Continent south of us, including South America, would only be a partial alleviation of the terrible calamity which he describes it to be. Let him bethink himself that the present area of the Slave States is about equal to that of Mexico and Central America, and he will see that the extension of Slavery to the Isthmus of Panama would still leave the present Slave States thirty-five millions of slaves, if we suppose the seventy millions equally distributed over the Slave territory. There are now but four millions, and yet he found the condition of Virginia and South Carolina deplorable. What, then, must be their condition eighty years hence, when their negro population will have increased nine-fold? But Mr. SCHNABEL will insist upon the annexation of South America and the West Indies. The latter, it is to be remarked, have already five to ten times the number of negroes per square mile which the Slave States possess, so that the main reliance as an outlet must be upon South America. That country has not a larger area suitable for the employment of slaves than North America; and hence, at the very furthest, the seventy millions of negroes would be compressed into a space only about four times the size of the present Slave States, and according to Mr. SCHNABEL'S estimate, there would be, at the end of eighty years, four to five times as many slaves in the present Slave Slaves as there are at the present day. It is clear that Mr. SCHNABEL'S schemes of annexation must extend a good deal beyond the limits of the Western Continent, if he has any hope of escape from the direful evils which he says now impend over Virginia and South Carolina. Whether he will annex Australia or the moon, after having diffused the system over this hemisphere, remains to be seen—perhaps he will enlighten us in his next defence of Mr. DOUGLAS' policy. OBSERVER.

LINCOLN'S EARLY LIFE.

Letter from an Old Acquaintance and Laboring Associate.

From the Decatur (Ill.) Chronicle.

DEAR SIR: The following item appeared in the Columbus *Statesman* a few days ago, which I take from the Coles County *Ledger*:

"HANKS AGAINST LINCOLN.—We were informed a day or two ago by a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, who called at our office, that JOHN HANKS, the man who assisted ABE LINCOLN to make those rails about which the Republicans are making such a hubbub, has announced himself opposed to the election of LINCOLN. HANKS, who has never been a Democrat, is against the Republican nominee because he knows LINCOLN to be a humbug, and nothing else. Hurrah for HANKS!"

To this article I desire briefly to reply. If my choice for President, or how I shall vote as between the candidates for that office, is worth considering at all, I claim it as a simple right to be correctly represented. I am but a farmer, and regret to say not an educated one. I have never been a candidate for any office, nor do I expect ever to be; whilst I can with all truthfulness say this, yet I have never been a negative man in politics. From my boyhood I have been a constant voter with the Democratic Party in all essential elections; I have thought that party to be upright and straightforward in all the principles it has really adopted. So late as 1856 I voted for Mr. DOUGLAS, and against my old friend LINCOLN. For forty years I have looked upon the party with pride, and hailed its success with pleasure; but as Mr. DOUGLAS made a speech in Decatur in 1856, and in my hearing spoke so pleasantly and so honorably of the old Whig Party, and of Mr. CLAY, its leader, after having, for fifteen years, in discussing general politics, when I used to love to listen to him so well, spoke so complainingly and so abusively of that party and of Mr. CLAY, charging upon it and him many bad and mean things, until listening to him I learned to look upon both as dangerous and full of evil, the thought struck me that for the future I would never judge of a party or its leaders by what an opponent might say, and this conclusion I mean to follow the balance of my life. How foolish it is to abuse a party because my friend may do so, and then praise the same party because that friend may change and do so; he may be designing—I would in all probability be a dupe. Ever since Mr. DOUGLAS made that speech, in 1856 he has been, abusing the Republicans just like he used to abuse the old Whigs. I am tired of this kind of warfare; I think it is not right to do so, and as Mr. DOUGLAS further said in that speech that he was in the habit of sometimes changing his politics, I did not know but that it was about time for him to begin to excuse and cease to abuse the Republicans, and made up my mind to let him go in time. Now, as to entirely changing my politics I cannot say I have done this, but for the life of me I can see nothing in the Republican Party that any honest Democrat can seriously oppose. It is true, were they such a party as Mr. DOUGLAS used to say they were, I could see objectionable features about it; but then is it wise to believe everything Mr. DOUGLAS has said, when he tells us he sometimes changes, and when we have near us honest men known to be purely honest for more than thirty years, who deny all this and propose to tell us the true state of the case, and to give us the true principles of that party? I think not. Besides this, when we have for years been opposed, in politics, to a man who has again and again seen his party defeated, and has himself sometimes failed, and still seen that man true to his colors, rearming and reëntering the field to try to uphold and successfully plant his colors upon the side of victory, when all the time we knew he had but to *change* once to win, and yet has never changed, I think I may say never faltered, how are we to respect him? Such a man I have known Mr. LINCOLN for thirty years to be. In boyhood days we toiled together; many are the days we have lugged the heavy oar on the Ohio, the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers together; many are the long cold days we have journeyed over the wild prairies and through the forest with gun and axe, and though it is not pleasant to refer back to it, well do I remember when we set out together in the cold winter to cut and maul rails on the Sangamon river, in Macon County, thirty years ago, to inclose his father's little home, and from day to day kept at work until the whole was finished and the homestead fenced in; we often swapped work in this way, and yet during the many years we were connected together as laborers, sometimes flat boating, sometimes hog-driving, sometimes rail-making, and too, when it was nearly impossible to get books, he was a constant reader; I was a listener; he settled all the disputes of all the young men in the neighborhood, and his decisions were always abided by. I never knew a man so honest under all circumstances, for his whole life. Thus associated with Mr. LINCOLN, I learned to love him, and when in 1858 he was a candidate for the first time within my reach, against my feelings, and I may say against my convictions, my old party ties induced me to vote for Mr. DOUGLAS—my Democratic friends all declared LINCOLN was an Abolitionist; I heard him make a speech in Decatur just before the election, and I could see nothing bad in it; but I was told by the party he was wrong; I could not see how he could be, but they said so, and I was a Democrat and went it. My wife used to say to me that some day ABE would come out and be something; I thought so too, but I could not exactly see how a man in the lower walks of life, a day laborer, and hopelessly poor, would ever stand much chance to get up very high in the world; at last, one day at home, we heard that the Republican State Convention was to be held at Decatur, and that they were going for ABE for President. As soon as I found this out, I went into town and told a friend of ABE'S that as great and honest merit was at last to be rewarded in the person of my friend, Mr. LINCOLN, by the Republican Party, I thought of the hard and trying struggles of his early days, and recollecting the rails we had made together thirty years ago, made up my mind to present some of them to that Convention as a testimonial of the beginning of one of the greatest living men of the age, believing they would speak more in his praise than any orator could, and honor true labor more than the praise of men or the resolutions of Conventions. On our way to get the rails, I told this friend of old ABE that if ABE should be nominated for President I would vote for him; everybody knows what he has been, and I rejoice that I live to give this testimony to his goodness and honesty, and hope I shall live to vote for him for President of the United States next November. Is there anything wrong in this? Who ought to refuse to vote for as good and as great a man as he is. I know that in voting for him I vote with the Republican Party, and will be considered as adopting its principles; as I now understand them I see no good reason why I may not do so; our own party is divided, and we have no Solomon to tell who shall take the child. Slavery has divided the Democratic Party; nobody can blame Republicanism for the destruction that came upon us at Charleston; Slavery has disunited us—it has united the Republican Party; if there is any good about the question, they have it all, and we have the trouble. If I understand Mr. DOUGLAS now, he occupies a position on this question just as distasteful to the South as Mr. LINCOLN does—with this clear difference: the South seem to understand Mr. LINCOLN'S position better than his, and to respect it a good deal more, and I am convinced if Mr. DOUGLAS does not reflect the nigger he does the mulatto, and one brings just as much in Mobile as the other, and stands as high in the market.

Many of my Democratic neighbors will say I have done wrong, but I know there are many who would do as I have done, were it not that they do not feel willing to break away from party ties and to encounter "*the talk*" of old friends. As long as I have "Old ABE" to lead me I know I shall never go very far from right. Should he be elected President, and find any trouble in steering his new boat, he has only to remember how we used to get out of hard places by rowing straight ahead, and never by making short turns. The tallest oaks in the forest have fallen by his giant arm; he still wields a tremendous maul; out of the largest timber he can make the smallest rails: I have seen him try a tough cut and fail once; the second trial he never failed to use it up. Though not a very beautiful symbol of honesty I think the rail a fitting one, and mean to present ABE with one of his own make, should he be elected, in the City of Washington, on the day of his inauguration, to be kept in the White House during his Administration.

JOHN HANKS.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The Waterbury *American* states that Dr. JOHN L. DE FOREST, of that place, father of the young man who was missing, has received satisfactory assurances that his son is alive and well in Australia; that he left under an aberration of the mind, and afterwards failed to apprise his father, "from a mistaken delicacy that will be satisfactorily explained hereafter." He is an only son, and his safety is a great source of joy to the father.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

Letter from a Missionary—Condition of Affairs on the Island.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, May 15, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying letter has been received within a few days past from the people of Pitcairn's Island, the descendants of the *Bounty's* mutineers. I think it will not be devoid of interest to the reading and benevolent world. It is from the Rev. Mr. NOBBS, their teacher, pastor, physician, and friend in all straits. He went to the Island about thirty-five years ago. The people are most secluded and primitive. The power of Christianity to elevate and purify has nowhere been more strikingly displayed than among them. Deeply degraded they were, when old JOHN ADAMS, almost the sole survivor of the original mutineers, repenting of his own misdeeds, commenced with the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer to instruct the children. Their mothers were heathen women from Tahiti; their fathers English mutineers, who, with hardly an exception, perished by violence at each others' hands. On such an offspring the old penitent began to test the religion of Christ. And it may be said that no community on the earth to-day surpasses them for purity of character and deportment.

The letter is of an old date. Communication is very infrequent; more so now, since the people have removed to Norfolk Island, from which the convicts had been previously withdrawn. The letter is as follows:

NORFOLK ISLAND, Friday, May 21, 1858.

MY ESTEEMED BROTHER AND SISTER, DAVID and JANE TRUMBULL: Grace, mercy and peace be with you and yours; and may that land where you are now, and I formerly dwelt, hear the glad tidings of salvation by faith in the atonement, and be numbered among the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

You have heard ere this of our removal to Norfolk Island, which took place some two years since. It was a sad leavetaking, that bidding farewell to our "Rocks of the West." But there was an imperative necessity in the rapid increase of the community, and so opportune and liberal an offer as that made us by the British Government would not admit of hesitation. So with tearful eyes and heavy hearts, on the third of May, 1856, we embarked on board the *Morayshire*, a splendid ship of one thousand tons, and after a comfortable, though somewhat protracted passage of thirty-five days arrived here, with an increase of one born on the passage. From that time to the present, we have been busily engaged in various ways, to wit: tending cattle, shearing sheep, making fences, dividing the Island into fifty acre lots, and last but not least, cultivating the ground; but not having yet been able to procure ploughs, our old fashioned hoes and mattocks do not enable us to proceed in a very speedy manner. Wheat will not thrive here by reason of the smut; but Indian Corn will do very well in favourable seasons, that is when a sufficiency of rain falls. Continued drought will, I fear, be the great drawback upon our agricultural exertions. Of sweet potatoes we can, under ordinary circumstances, raise any quantity. We have also a plentiful supply of milk and butter, of which all hands are becoming very fond.

Our dwelling houses are substantial stone and plaster buildings, glazed, and with verandahs back and front, one story high, and very commodious; such a one as we inhabit could not be obtained (bought) in Valparaiso for a thousand pounds sterling. But we know nothing of plastering and shingling, and the roofs are getting out of order, but I suppose we can learn. (These buildings were there before the arrival of the Pitcairn people.) The Church is a large building capable of containing a thousand people, but sadly out of repair about the roof. There is also (what was) a Roman Catholic place of worship, nearly as large, out of repair, and of course out of use.

We have military barracks three stories high, now used as a school-house; store-houses of large size, all built of stone, and would last many years if the roofs could be kept in order. We have, moreover, inclosed within massive walls a prison, with at least a hundred cells, desolate—desolate. It is, of course, locked up, and never visited, except strangers desire to inspect it.

Running water is very scarce, so that there is no irrigating the soil. All our water is drawn from wells fifty or sixty feet deep. We have some four hundred head of cattle, and twelve hundred sheep, but these last are sadly infected with scab, which is a great draw-back on our resources, for we had hoped with the proceeds of the wool to obtain from Sydney the many domestic articles we need, and which we cannot obtain from internal resources. However, in a year or two, I trust, American whaleships will visit us, as of old, for a supply of sweet potatoes and beef, and then we shall, if it please God, be quite independent. At present it is a sharp pinch for clothing.

Your box, forwarded by the *Trincomalee*, arrived about five months since by the way of Sydney. The Governor-General brought it with him when he paid us a visit. The articles were most acceptable; and I beg leave to offer to yourselves and our other friends, whom you mention, to wit: Mr. Hemenway, Rattray, Williamson, Duncan & Wheelwright, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. and Miss Fitch, and others whom time did not permit you to mention, our unqualified thanks. For our own share of the articles, my wife, JANE, and the rest of the family, desire to present their grateful acknowledgments; and my wife desires me to say, if Mrs. TRUMBULL, or any other lady friend, will send her pieces for patchwork, &c., she will be much obliged. They, of course, must come by the way of Sydney, addressed to this place, and consigned to the care of the Governor-General of New South Wales. Our community amounts to two hundred and seventeen, nearly equal as to sex. Of these eighty are communicants. Sixty are school children. The rest are under the age of six years. The tenor of our way is much the same as it was at Pitcairn's, and I trust the one thing needful is still considered the one thing needful.

I don't know when I shall have a chance to send this, for our opportunities in that respect are less frequent than at our old home.

Whenever you write brother DAMON, (Seaman's Chaplain at Honolulu,) please say we are all well, and desire to be remembered. The books you kindly sent I have given to the community, and should be glad if you would send me some copies of the *Peep of Day*, or similar publications, for the lambs of the fold, and a dozen copies of a catechetical work, suitable for the Sunday School. I make no apology, feeling sure you will oblige me if in your power.

If any of your congregation bear me in remembrance when I was among you, I proffer them the right hand of Christian fellowship.

As for myself, I have nearly attained my sixtieth year, and am beginning to find my sight fail me somewhat—that is to say, I cannot see to write for any considerable length of time, and am frequently obliged to use printed sermons, (reading,) when I do not preach extempore. Otherwise I feel as able to attend to my various duties as ever. Since my return from England, I have never missed but one public service, on Sunday, or other appointed time, and that exception was a few months since, when, on my way to church, I was summoned to attend a difficult labor, which was at length happily effected by aid of chloroform. Such, I thank God, has been the excellent state of my health.

JUNE 14, 1859.—This letter has lain by me twelve months, without an opportunity of sending it. There is now a ship, bound to Tahiti, passing by, and I have only time to say we are all well and comfortable. Two families have gone back to Pitcairn's. God bless you all. Yours, most sincerely,

GEORGE H. NOBBS.

Thus, in the true spirit of an Apostle, if not rather of the Great Physician himself, this man is pursuing a path humble, yet noble. He is a missionary indeed. Having held a commission in this navy, the Chilian, he returned to England, his native country. There he saw his mother die, and then set out for Pitcairn's Island, intending there to do what he might among and for that isolated people. All unknown to the world, until of late years, has he wrought at his chosen task. He has fitted himself for practicing medicine and surgery, trained himself to conduct religious worship, and taught the young, almost without books or any materials, save the willing and earnest mind.

It may be proper to suggest that any charitably disposed person or persons might render those far-off dwellers in the Pacific an immense benefit, if they would make up a box or two of plain, substantial and *useful* articles to send them. The directions contained in the letter above will be sufficient; and if forwarded from New-York to Sydney, or to Bishop SELWYN, of New-Zealand, the articles would scarcely fail of reaching their destination. Writing-books, school and reading-books, papers, clothing, cotton cloth, bleached and brown, thread, needles, calico, flannels, medicines, tools and farming utensils would be most welcome.

We hope to make up a supply to send them by the first opportunity from this port.

Mr. Editor, I am truly yours,

DAVID TRUMBULL.

Russian Acknowledgments of American Skill.

The following letters have been handed to us for publication:

BARON STOECKL TO W. H. WEBB, ESQ.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

SIR: During your last visit to Russia his Imperial Majesty and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE expressed to you their high satisfaction for the skill and intelligence that you have displayed in the construction of the *General Admiral*.

The Emperor, wishing to offer you a token of his appreciation of your merits as a naval architect, and of the perfect manner in which you have accomplished your task, has directed me to present to you the accompanying case, containing a gold snuff box enriched with diamonds.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer you my sincere congratulations, and the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration. STOECKL.

To W. H. WEBB, Esq.

BARON STOECKL TO CAPT. COMSTOCK.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25, 1860.

SIR: The Emperor, my august master, desirous of offering you a token of acknowledgment for the services that you have rendered the Imperial Government in navigating the *General Admiral* from New-York to Cronstadt, with the ability and success that so eminently distinguish you in your profession, has directed me to transmit to you the accompanying case containing a Diamond Ring.

I regret that it is not in my power to deliver this present to you in person, and to offer you at the same time my sincere congratulations.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration. STOECKL.

To Capt. COMSTOCK.

The Oriental Question.

From a Correspondence of the Illinois Staates.

EBERHAUSEN, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

The great downbreak of the existing order of things in Europe is approaching with giant steps. Foremost stands the first part of the Oriental question. It embraces the most beautiful countries of Europe, Asia and Africa—the Turco-Persian affairs. Russia is, in many respects, more powerful now than she was under ALEXANDER I. and NICHOLAS. The Caucasian tribes have been subjected, a new and well-trained army of nearly 100,000 can now be disposed of, which formerly had to be employed against the Circassians and Alchasians. Still more, for the first time in the history of the world, conscription has been levied upon the Caucasus. Valiant and hardy troops are raised in large numbers. Both the former Caucasian army and the lately trained troops, are ready at a moment's notice, to pour down at the command of the Czar, upon their neighbors in Asia and Europe. Besides, the idea, the sentiment of nationality, grows stronger and stronger every day. The Sclavonians and the Greeks, the Wallachians and Albanians—as the old Illyrians are now called—the Armenians and Syrians, do not wish to be governed any longer by the Turks, and all these nations are attracted by the immense magnet of the North with a force which is not to be withstood. The Emperor of Russia is acknowledged as the orthodox chief of all believers in Christ according to the forms of the Greek-Oriental Church, to look up to him, to pray for him, to hope for deliverance from the yoke of the Turks from his power—this is what all Patriarchs, all Bishops and Popes of the Eastern Churches teach. The visible downfall of his opponent, his Mock Holiness in Rome, tends to elevate still more the supreme Bishop of the Greek Church in the holy city of St. Petersburg. In the same ratio as the pretended successors of St. Peter sink in Italy, do the successors of PETER of Russia rise in the giant Empire of the East.

Austria, who in former times stood menacing and keeping watch on the Danube—this Austria who needs now protection for herself, is in danger of being buried in her own ruins. Do not all the hearts of her seventeen million Sclavonians, the hearts of all her other members of the Greek Church, beat loudly to welcome the Czar of all the Russias. The powerful and mighty man in France intends to have his name attached to the overthrow of the present, and the reorganization of a new system of States; NAPOLEON sympathizes with the extensive plans of the ROMANOWS and the wishes of the Russian people, carefully nourished for centuries. England, standing all alone in her efforts to maintain the present condition of things in Constantinople and Teheran, is unable to control their manifold elements of ruin and destruction. She also begins to be convinced that it is impossible to prevent what cannot be prevented, and bows to the necessity of fate. Besides, the destruction of the only two remaining partially independent States of the Persian and Mohamedans will be of particular benefit to Great Britain, aside from the new acquired territory. The Musselmans in the Anglo-Indian Empire are the most dissatisfied subjects of Queen VICTORIA. They always cast their eyes upon Persia and Turkey, awaiting help against the Nazarenes. All sorts of conspiracies are attempted, as has been proved of late by several letters found in the palace of the Grand Mogul, at Delhi, during the last Indian insurrection.

And thus do all circumstances meet together and make it possible, that ALEXANDER II. can undertake the bold enterprise of making Constantinople the first capital of the new Greek-Russian Empire with far more hope of success than any of his ancestors on the throne of the Czars. He is also supported far more by the attachment of the masses of his subjects, the masses of his brethren in faith, now suffering under the rule of the Turks and Persians than any of the former rulers at St. Petersburg. ALEXANDER II. is desirous of extinguishing the shame of past centuries, of abolishing the serfdom of forty-five million of farmers, and of educating them in the course of time, to become free citizens. With his name liberation is associated, and freedom in many directions. This liberation once accomplished, America will be left alone to bear the shame of Slavery. And thus we see, how everything rises and moves, ferments and foams in Servia and Bulgaria, in Montenegro and Albania, in Syria and in Asia Minor. It is a wild mixture—as if an old building was tumbling down, roofs shatter to pieces, and walls open with a grand crash. The Servians desire the hereditability of the family Milosh. Russia supports their demand. The Bulgarians also desire a hereditary Duke; they cannot bear the tyranny of the Turks any longer. Russia supports their demand. The Greeks in Thessalia and Macedonia, relying upon the prophecy of a holy monk, the holy mountain Athos, are in favor of a reunion with the Greek Kingdom. Russia excites and promotes their wishes and hopes. Why, it is even intended at a proper time to send the impotent and childless OTHO, of Wittelsbach, home from Athens to Bœotia, with a few millions of drachms. You can see, therefore, that the world is right in expecting great events from the next future.

The Plate-Glass Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial in last Saturday's TIMES, respecting the case of plate-glass, does not seem to me to hit the nail on the head. There can be no doubt that the importer is bound to pay duties upon the re-appraisement. The Appraisement Act of 1851 makes that re-appraisement the conclusive standard of the dutiable value of the property, and being 10 per cent. in excess of the entry value, the Collector was bound to exact the penal duty of 20c. Test this conclusion by the following: Supposing that the importer protests against the rate which he is made to pay, and assigns in his protest, as his reason of dissatisfaction, "that the re-appraised value was above the market value of his merchandize," the Court would be bound to overrule him. Congress designed, and by the Appraisement Acts of 1842 and 1851, has effectually withdrawn that controversy from the Courts, by declaring that such appraisement should be final and conclusive of the *dutiable* value of the goods; however artificial or inflated that value may be, the Court cannot regulate it. There is no discretion left to a judge and jury. The bonding of the merchandise could not have a more favorable effect on the importer than an absolute acquittal of the goods. In the event of such acquittal, the rate of duty to be collected would still be, not on the footing of the invoice, but on the footing of the re-appraisement. If the Collector went beyond this, and claimed duties on the original *ex parte* appraisement of the local Appraisers, disregarding the action of the General and Merchant Appraisers upon the re-appraisement, then he would incur grave censure.

The positive wrong to the merchant, upon the case you present, *is the seizure* of the property. You are right, I think, in supposing this case to be but one of a class, and had Congress directed its attention to this seizing business, as perpetrated by the Custom-house, there would have been at least as rich a placer for the Covode Committee, as any other of the subjects to which they turned their examinations.

Look at the facts:

A firm enter their merchandise at the *invoice* value; at what they know to be the value of their goods. *The local appraiser, whose knowledge of the market is in a great measure theoretical*, values the property nearly *seventy-five per cent. higher than the merchant.* This is proved to be a *mere speculative valuation*, for on an appeal from this decision, the General United States Appraiser, (being always in the first instance inclined to uphold his colleague,) on conference with merchants this appraisement is reduced from 75 per cent. to 25 per cent. advance. Then the Collector seizes. He has no responsibility upon him in case of defeat, but in case of success he, with the Surveyor and the Naval Officer, share a booty or bounty of half the value of the property. There is therefore a strong motive and no risk. The Collector makes a record, à la Lecompton, apparently true, but yet liable to be discredited. And see how soon the contradiction then comes. The very moment that United States officials do not meddle with the matter, as soon as the valuation is left *to appraisers standing indifferent, they affirm the invoice value to be the true and actual value of the property in question.*

Now, Mr. Editor, how can the Government expect to succeed? It is fairly proven that the importer is right. Do you suppose that any jury can be found to condemn these goods? The Collector should remember that the time of standing juries, of juries composed of Custom-house night watchmen, is gone. What then does he expect? Is it to harrass the importer to extort a compromise?

Mr. District-Attorney ROOSEVELT should report this case for discontinuance, and (though his near relatives are in the glass trade) should see to it that fair dealing has the upper hand in this business. A. D.

Trip of the Great Eastern.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the papers it is proposed, after a while, to make an excursion with the *Great Eastern* to some point on the coast. Allow me to suggest a trip to Newport, as the most agreeable and expedient that could be decided on. During the sultry days of August hundreds of our citizens, who then indulge in a little recreation, would gladly avail themselves of the double pleasure of a trip on the *Great Eastern* and a transient visit to the most delightful of American watering-places. Moreover, a brief exhibition of the noble ship in the beautiful harbor of Newport would prove immensely remunerative. The wealthy throng of transient residents at Newport, and the inhabitants of the neighboring cities, Boston and Providence, would all flock on board the monster ship and deposit their dollars in her coffers.

Let such an excursion be carried out, and it will prove a "big thing," in all respects and to all parties.

W. A. W.

Among the arrivals at Interlachen on the 24th of June last we notice the names of the following Americans: Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. Tefft and family, N. Y.; Mr. Chauncey, Mr. Scott, Mr. Hill and family, and Mrs. Smyth.

The Berean War in Kentucky.

END OF THE TROUBLES—PART OF THE REPUBLICANS RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a letter dated Madison County, Ky. It says:

The futile attempt to silence C. M. CLAY at Richmond was followed by the attempt of the Revolutionary Committee to kill Messrs. HALEY and BLAND. After wandering about many months in the Free States, and in and about Madison County, they returned to Berea to see how the public sentiment towards them was. Immediately they were hunted by thirty-seven of the Revolutionary Committee, with shot guns, swearing to kill them wherever found! They went to C. M. CLAY and claimed protection and advice. Mr. CLAY at once rallied his friends, prepared an outhouse for a fort, posted and loaded two small swivels, and awaited the coming of the pursuers. This they declined to do, some alleging that they had no quarrel with him. Mr. CLAY then advised HALEY and BLAND to return to Washington County, where their families were, until he could perhaps conclude a peace. This was done on the following terms:

1. That HALEY and BLAND should return to their homes, and the "tomahawk be buried."

2. That if either party commenced aggression, then both should bring the offender to justice by "the laws of the State."

The Committee met, agreed to the terms, and disbanded. Some were, however, discontented, and concluded to carry on the war on their private account.

It was currently reported that C. M. CLAY and party would be attacked on the 4th of July, and bets were offered by members of the Committee that C. would be silenced. About a thousand persons, mostly Republicans, met at the Glade on the 4th. WM. STOPP, President of the Republican Central Club, took the Chair—Dr. CURTIS KNIGHT, Secretary. Speeches were made by C. M. CLAY and GRANVILLE WEST, Esqs., and the Declaration of Independence read by THOMAS COYLE, Esq., of Madison County, who was also made elector for the Sixth Congressional District. The utmost good order prevailed, and the men and women enjoyed themselves by a picnic in the beautiful grove at "the Glade."

Messrs. HALEY and BLAND returned with their families to their homes on the night of the 3d, and were present on the 4th with each a Colt's six-shooting rifle, and a belt with Colt's marine revolvers and Bowie knives. Several of the Republican Committee were on the ground, and one buggy contained several shot guns, but no assault was made. Such is the last, we trust, of the Berean war.

A KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN.

LAW REPORTS.

The Second-avenue Assessment Case.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

Petition of Josiah Keyser.—This was a petition heard before Justice BONNEY, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, to vacate an assessment laid for regulating and grading Second-avenue. The proceeding was instituted under laws of 1858, 574, ch. 338, providing that if in the proceedings relative to an assessment for local improvement in this City *any fraud or legal irregularity* shall be alleged to have been committed the party aggrieved may apply to have the assessment vacated.

The petition in the present case stated that in September, 1850, an ordinance was passed for regulating and grading part of the Second-avenue, &c., and appointing assessors of the expenses thereof, which ordinance, in March, 1853, was amended. That under the authority of such ordinance, a contract for part of the work was made in February, 1851, between the Corporation and Daniel Gallagher, by which Gallagher, (among other things,) agreed to complete the work on or before 1st November, 1851. That the work was not completed until 27th May, 1854. That in August, 1854, an assessment for payment of the expenses incurred was made by the assessors, to whom by law that duty was confided, which was afterwards confirmed. That by said assessment a lot on the easterly side of Second-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, within the limits of said Gallagher's contract, and which belonged to the petitioner, was assessed $221 49. That said assessment also embraced other parts of said work performed by James Gallagher and John Pettigrew under other contracts. That the total amount of said assessment is $388,519 22 made up as in the petition stated.

The petition then alleged that there was *a fraud* and *an irregularity* in the proceedings relative to said assessment in this, that $3,634 50 is included in said assessment as the sum required to defray the charges or expenses for inspecting the work; while neither the original ordinance, nor the amendment authorized any person to hire or employ an inspector on said work or to include in the assessment any charge for the services of an inspector.

That at the time of making the contract an ordinance was in force authorizing the Street Commissioner to appoint Inspectors of contract work for the City, and the assessors were not authorized to include in the assessment any sum for inspecting the work; and that the item therefore was a fraud upon the owners of the property assessed, and the entry of it was illegal, irregular and fraudulent.

The petition further stated as another ground of objection to the assessment, that by his contract Daniel Gallagher agreed that in case the work was not finished on the 1st of November, 1851, he would pay the Corporation, or allow to be retained out of the money payable to him for the work, $10 for every day during which said work remained unfinished after 1st November, 1851. That Gallagher did not finish the work until 27th May, 1854, and it was the duty of the Corporation to deduct from the money due him on the contract $10 for every day after 1st November, 1851, during which the work remained unfinished, and the owners of the property assessed were entitled to have said deduction made. That the number of days during which Gallagher was in default in not completing said contract (exclusive of Sundays) is 805, and $8,050 should have been deducted from the money paid him; but the full contract price on said work was nevertheless allowed and included in said assessment without any deduction whatever for such default, and the action of the Assessors in making the assessment, and the Common Council in confirming the same, was a fraud upon the petitioner and other owners of the property assessed, and, therefore, said assessment is fraudulent and void.

On the hearing of the petition the Corporation Counsel moved that it be dismissed, for the reason, among others, that it did not state any "fraud or legal irregularity."

The decision of the Court has now been rendered, sustaining the objection and denying the petition upon this ground. The following is the substance of the opinion delivered.

BONNEY, J.—(After stating the facts and disposing of a preliminary objection.) The second objection taken to the petition is that it contains no such allegation of "fraud or legal irregularity" in the proceedings relative to the assessment in question as entitles the petitioner to relief under that act, admitting the act to be constitutional and valid; and this objection, in my opinion, is well taken.

The words "legal irregularity," as here used, mean, as I understand them, a deviation from or want of compliance with the forms of proceeding required by law to be taken and followed in making the assessment complained of, or in collecting it. No such deviation or defect is here alleged; but on the contrary the petitioner states (as above mentioned) that an estimate or assessment was made by the officers (assessors) to whom, by law, that duty was confided; which estimate or assessment was duly presented to the Common Council, and was by the Common Council confirmed; and no act or omission is stated to have been done or to have occurred in those proceedings, or any of them, by which any requirement of the statute under which the proceedings were taken was violated or not fulfilled. It is scarcely necessary to remark that a mere allegation of irregularity, without stating how it was committed, is of no avail in a pleading, especially when it is also stated in the same pleading that the proceedings were taken by the proper officers, and duly presented to the appropriate tribunal, and confirmed.

Does this petition, then, allege *any fraud* in the proceedings in question, in such manner that the Court can take cognizance thereof, and hear proof in relation to it? The allegation is, that the item of $3,634 50, included in the assessment for expenses of inspecting the work, was improperly allowed, because there was no authority for the employment of an inspector, or for inserting such charge in the assessment. That $8,050 should have been deducted from the amount allowed Daniel Gallagher for work done under his contract, for his default in not completing such work within the time limited by the contract, which deduction was not made; and that such allowance of said item, and omission to make such deduction, were frauds upon the parties assessed.

But it is not stated in the petition, nor was it pretended by counsel on argument, that the petitioner or any other person, before the Assessors objected to the allowance of said item, or asked to have any deduction made from the amount of Gallagher's contract; nor if any objection was raised before the Assessors on either of those points, that such question was not fully and fairly heard, and evidence received in relation thereto, and honestly (even if erroneously) decided by the Assessors; nor that any objection whatever was made to the confirmation of said assessment by the Common Council; nor that the petitioner and all other parties interested, had not full notice of the proceedings, and opportunity to appear and be heard before the Assessors, or on the application to confirm the assessment; nor that the allowance of said item for inspection, or the omission to make such deduction from the amount allowed Gallagher was caused or produced by any concealment, private understanding, improper inducement, or fraudulent act whatever.

In my judgment no such allegation of fraud or irregularity is made in this petition as entitles the petitioner to any relief under the act of April 17, 1858. To hold otherwise would enable any person whose property may be subject to assessment for any similar improvement to lie by and permit the proceedings to be taken and completed without objection, and then, on the mere allegation that some item of charge, however inconsiderable, allowed by the assessors, was not authorized by the ordinance under which the proceedings were had, or was larger than it should be, to demand that his property benefitted by the improvement should be released from the assessment on the ground of fraud; and would also enable any person whose objection to the allowance of any item included in the assessment had been freely and fairly heard and overruled both by the Assessors and by the Common Council, to apply under this act to set aside the assessment after confirmation, upon the mere allegation that such item was not a legal or proper charge, and therefore its allowance was a fraud upon the parties whose property was assessed.

The application must be denied and the petition dismissed.

The West Washington Market Case.

CONTINUATION OF THE ARGUMENT.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.—The argument in this case was further proceeded with before Judge INGRAHAM, at Special Term.

Judge Edmonds, on behalf of the plaintiffs, concluded his argument. This case, he urged, was not like that of Sharp against the City, in which specific charges of fraud were made, but one which was supposed to involve fraud merely from circumstances. In this case the title was not in the City; in that case the title was in the City. It was conceded by almost every one that there was no valid claim to this property in the City. Nearly all of its former officials had so expressed their opinion. Mr. Busteed's conduct could in no wise affect the title of the parties to this controversy. But, if the City had no title, as the law officer of the City, the acts imputed to Mr. Busteed as fraudulent were, in fact, commendable.

Counsel again contended that the Comptroller had approved of the proposed bill to be passed by the Legislature for the settlement of this controversy—although Mr. Hows now denied that he had ever favored it. The Comptroller was over zealous in this matter—very much concerned about the public funds—when he himself had not been particularly careful at all times to preserve the Sinking Fund. Counsel intimated that the Sinking Fund had been improperly expended by the Comptroller in the last Mayoralty campaign. The Comptroller was also censured for not having informed the Corporation Counsel of the plaintiff's offer to open the judgment upon the terms stated. Counsel was sorry to be compelled to censure any one, but there were parties to this matter who were deserving of abuse, and there was one who came within the scope of Sanco Panza's wisdom, when he remarked that it was dangerous for a monkey to climb a tree. Who were the guilty parties—who had committed fraud? Was it the Court or the Jury, or the Referee. If the referees in the case were charged, they were men of high and honorable standing and could speak in their own defence. Their opinion as to the title was corroborated and concurred in by Messrs. O'Conor and Brady and other eminent lawyers. This charge of fraud then was as much to be defended and refuted by those gentleman as Mr. Busteed, or any other party against whom the charge of fraud might be directed by this proceeding. Counsel had heard it said that there was a moral epidemic now abroad that had swept away all those judgments against the City, and he presumed it was supposed that this same epidemic would wipe out this judgment. He had heard of moral epidemics, and it was easy to conceive how a *moral* or *physical* epidemic might occur, but it was to be seen if there would also be a *legal* epidemic. He did not believe there would.

It was contended that one or two of counsel on the other side recently concurred in the opinion with plaintiffs, that the City had no title to this property. As to the default so harped about as an evidence of fraud, the parties in possession as tenants under the City soon thereafter waited upon the Mayor and asked indemnity, which he promised to give, and referred them to Messrs. Busteed and McKeon as to the causes of the default. These gentlemen then informed the tenants that the City had no title, and assigned that as the cause.

As to the opinion of Justice Roosevelt, there could be no fraud in either obeying or disobeying that. He made so many mistakes both in law and fact that any one might be excused for not paying very great attention to his conclusions.

Justice INGRAHAM said that no matter what mistakes were made by Justice Roosevelt, his opinion was the opinion of the Court, and as such entitled to respect. He did not desire to hear any further remarks of that sort.

Judge Edmonds said the reason they did not pay over the money in obedience to it was because if they had done so it would have become a part of the Sinking Fund, and could have been withdrawn only by an Act of the Legislature.

The Court thought that an opinion reversing that opinion would have released the money. Judge Edmonds and Mr. Evarts thought not. Counsel thought that the money would have been as safe, at all events, in the hands of Messrs. Taylor and Brennan as in the Sinking Fund, especially as another Mayoralty election would soon be here.

Mr. Busteed did not appeal the case, because if it had been appealed the plaintiffs would have been permitted to amend, so as to claim $1,500,000 instead of the amount now sought, for eleven years instead of six. He determined that his successor should take the responsibility of the appeal. While he was sick, at one time, a clerk made the appeal, but when Mr. Busteed returned to his office he revoked it, and still adhered to his determination to let his successor take the responsibility. In conclusion, counsel contended that ex-Comptroller Flagg, ex-Mayor Havemeyer and numerous other City officials had given opinions that the City had no title whatever. If it was finally determined that the City had no title, he should envy Mr. Busteed the reputation he would gain by the course he had taken herein.

Mr. Noyes proceeded to reply. He observed that his learned friend (Judge Edmonds) had alluded to a Fourth of July oration, which, it was said, had been delivered in the case a few days since, and he (Judge Edmonds) had very properly concluded the entertainment with a pyrotechnic display. The Comptroller had a right to make such a motion as this in any case, no matter how much soever it might reflect upon the official or personal integrity of any one. A number of these judgments had been disposed of, and, what was remarkable, each one vacated had been obtained by a reference. This was the greatest of any of these, and if it appeared that in this litigation the late Corporation Counsel had not been vigilant in securing to the City every right and advantage to which a client is entitled, then the Court will interfere and relieve the City on this motion.

In the first place, the lease of the plaintiff was obtained by fraud. The Harbor Commissioners had reported in 1857 that this property was worth about half a million of dollars, and immediately after the plaintiffs applied to the said Commissioners for their lease, keeping those officers in ignorance of the value of the property, and obtaining the lease of this valuable property for only $5,000 a year—almost nothing. Immediately after this action was commenced, and an effort was at once made to dispose of the Corporation as a defendant.

Mr. Noyes then went into the history of the case, reviewing Mr. Busteed's course, and censuring his conduct. Mr. Busteed had not obeyed the order of Justice Roosevelt in any particular. He had not paid over the rents; he had dismissed the Receiver, and had the trust canceled, he had redelivered possession to the City. [Mr. Evarts suggested that no money went into the hands of the Receiver after the entry of that judgment.] Mr. Noyes contended that there was no fact showing that the money was paid to the City. There was no restoration of possession under this order by the Corporation Counsel as there should have been. Mr. Busteed had no authority to appear voluntarily, nor had he any right to put in a new answer after the City was entirely out of Court. Mr. Busteed had no discretionary power to make a compromise or in any other way to arrange the affairs of the City except to take every advantage in the course of litigation that all clients are entitled to from their counsel. Mr. Noyes cited a number of authorities on this point, showing that an attorney could enter into no such stipulation without the express authority of his client. Mr. Noyes applied this law to Mr. Busteed's remissness in all appearances and abandonments alleged to have been made in this case.

Counsel remarked that the precipitancy in this case was an evidence of fraud which was suspicious. Besides, counsel who had given attention to this case were dismissed, and this on the very day before the trial had commenced. A leading counsel who had *not* given attention to the case had been retained for the purpose of giving color to the case.

Mr. Noyes had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The Slave Trade.

CASE OF THE BARK KATE—OTTO EXAMINED.

Capt. Otto, of the bark *Kate*, was yesterday examined before United States Commissioner NEWTON. The first witness called was

Thomas J. Brown, a Custom-house officer, who deposed as follows: I was on board of the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* on the 3d of July, lying at anchor in the Horse-Shoe, at Sandy Hook; went on board of the bark *Kate*, and had conversation with Capt. Otto, whom he saw present; Otto said he was going to the Coast of Africa, and after he arrived at his port of destination "if they did anything wrong he was not responsible;" he said if anything was realized out of the venture he would get his portion as well as any one else; he did not say who the owners were, and when asked that question by Capt. Hazzard, of the steam-tug *Yankee*, he made no reply; when asked by Hart if he had ever seen Da Costa before, he said he never had; Da Costa was then on board of the bark, in sight of Otto, and he had seen him come on board from the *Harriet Lane*; he told Mr. Hart further that Da Costa was put on board of the bark at Quarantine; Otto was taken from the bark to the cutter; in conversation on the *Lane* he did not say who the owner was; I said, "Captain, they say that Da Costa is part owner of this bark," but he made no reply; recollected nothing further.

Cross-examined—Otto said the vessel was bound to the coast of Africa, and if anything wrong was done after he got to the place of destination, he was not responsible for it; he did not admit in any conversation that he was going after a cargo of slaves; Otto was then in custody, and the vessel was in the hands of the cutter; when asked by the Captain of the *Yankee* for towage, his answer was, "Go to the people who brought us back."

Re-direct—He did not give the name of the owner; I addressed Da Costa or Garcia several times, and offered him refreshments, but got the impression that he could not talk English, but afterwards found he could speak readily.

Alfred Todd, pilot of the steam-tug *Magnolia*, sworn—Does not know Da Costa or Garcia; saw him on the tug, with a couple of baskets of peaches, but never saw him before; think he came on board at Pier No. 13; he was most of the time in the pilot house, but don't know that he spoke to me during the time he was on board; it was my impression that he could not speak English; he was very still; he did not converse with any one; recognizes Captain Otto, who is present; he started from the dock with us, and we put him on board the bark near Owl's Head; Capt. Otto and Garcia, I think, spoke together; Da Costa stepped out of the pilot house, but did not know where Otto was; there were others on board, sometimes on the main deck, sometimes on the upper deck; saw Da Costa speak with others, also; Da Costa was in the pilot house when Otto went on board the *Kate* at Owl's Head; did not know any one except McCormick; did not know what the *Magnolia* was engaged for; the owner told me to be at Pier No. 11 at 2 o'clock; Larry Leaman owns the *Magnolia*, at Pier No. 11; I received orders from McCormick to go into the North River and go down the bay; we were chartered by the hour; after we got in the North River I headed down toward the Narrows; the bark *Kate* was in tow of the *Yankee*, and McCormick told me to go on down to Sandy Hook; I asked no questions, and did not know where I was going; I saw the *Harriet Lane* when near Sandy Hook; I might have said the cutter would take the bark; McCormick told me to go on; we ran along the beach two or three miles ahead of the bark, the latter being near the buoy of the middle; when we saw the cutter making for the bark we headed off to the eastward.

Q.—By Judge ROOSEVELT—What was the purpose for which you went down outside of the Hook for?

A.—When we saw the bark turned around also; I do not know what I went down there for; we worked by the hour; McCormick told us to turn around when we saw the cutter heave the bark to and board her; it was within four to five miles from the lightship, and within two miles of the beach; we slowed the engine when we saw the *Harriet Lane* go after the bark; we came back east of the *Romer*, without any instruction from McCormick, and we came straight up, and the boat from the *Harriet Lane* put an officer on board, and gave orders for us to follow in her wake.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

All about a Piano.

Francis Theis vs. John Cowdrey.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff who claims to be a musical agent, to recover damages for the alleged wrongful seizure and detention of a piano-forte which he had hired. The case was before Justice MONCRIEF at the special term of the Superior Court. The facts alleged in the complaint were as follows:

On the evening of the 31st of August last, the plaintiff intended to give a concert at Newburgh, for which he had hired a hall, and taken up some musicians and a piano-forte belonging to Chickering & Sons, from whom he had hired it for the purposes of the concert. Shortly before the commencement of the concert, the defendant, who was Sheriff of Orange County, and had an execution against the property of Thier, entered the room, levied upon the piano, and removed it, thereby, as the plaintiff alleges, breaking up his Concert, and causing him to lose a great deal of money *which he would have made* if it had taken place. The circumstances of the occurrence and the damage done to the plaintiff in his property, rights and expectations, as well as in his character, reputation and feelings were set out in the complaint with great minuteness.

The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that as there were no allegations that the Sheriff acted maliciously or with intent to oppress, and his acts were, by the plaintiff's own showing, strictly within the line of his official duty, there was no cause of action shown, and further, that as the act complained of was done officially by the Sheriff in his county, the Superior Court had no jurisdiction to try the action.

The case was argued before Mr. Justice MONCRIEF by Mr. Samuel J. Glassey, for the defendant, in support of the demurrer, and Mr. L. E. Bulkley for the plaintiff.

The Court sustained the demurrer, and ordered judgment for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Brown vs. Brown.*—Divorce granted.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*McArthur vs. McArthur.*—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 10.

$8,000	U. S. 5s '65	100¾	6	Mich. Cen. R.	51
10,000	U. S. 5s '74	102	50	do	51⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s '90	89⅞	100	do s10	51⅛
10,000	do b30	90	100	do b10	51⅜
2,000	Va. State 6s	91⅜	100	do s60	51
3,000	do	91¼	60	do	51⅛
1,000	N. C. State 6s	95	17	do	51⅛
1,000	Mo. State 6s	81⅜	50	do s10	51⅛
15,000	do b60	81⅜	100	do s60	51⅛
500	Cal. State 7s	89¾	50	do	51⅜
1,000	do	89¼	100	do s 0	51⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	101⅞	100	do bnw	52
2,000	E. R. 1st M. B.	101	15	do	52
2,000	E. R. 2d M.B.E.	97⅛	150	do b60	52
1,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	74	60	Chic., Bur.&Qn. R.	76
1,000	do	73	50	do b30	76
5,000	H. R. R. 2d M.	100¾	275	do	75⅞
1,000	Har. R. 1st M.	99	100	do b60	76⅛
6,000	M. C. R. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	97¾	100	Mich. So & N.I.R.	15⅛
			450	do	15¾
1,000	M. So. S. F. B.	78¾	150	do	15⅞
10,000	do	78½	665	do	16
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	92	550	do	16¼
500	do	91¾	200	Mich. S. &N.I.G.S	35
19	Manhattan Bank	149¾	100	do s3	35⅛
20	Merchants' Bank	107	100	do	36
30	Phenix Bank	107	400	do s10	35⅛
120	do	107½	200	do s3	36⅛
9	Bank of Commerce	99¾	200	do b60	36
10	Ocean Bank	90	100	do b60	35⅛
5	Am. Ex. Bank	101	50	do b30	35⅛
5	Del & Hud.Cnl.Co.	96⅛	25	do	35⅛
20	do	96⅛	550	do	35¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.s30	92⅜	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	67⅛
37	do	92¾	100	do b60	67¼
400	N. Y. Central R.	84	100	do	67
670	do	83¾	300	do b30	67
1950	do	83⅝	100	do b60	67
100	do b60	83⅜	200	do s30	66¾
50	do b60	83⅝	200	do s60	66⅝
900	do b30	83¾	50	do	66⅞
50	do b30	84	250	do	66⅞
200	do b60	84	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	32⅛
100	do s5	83⅞	800	do	32⅞
50	Erie Railroad b60	20⅜	600	do b60	32⅜
50	do	20⅛	600	do b30	31⅞
100	Hud. River R. b60	50	300	do	32⅛
50	do	50	300	do s60	32⅝
450	do	49⅞	600	do b60	34⅞
50	do b60	50	500	do b10	32⅜
200	do b30	49⅞	1100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	73
10	Harlem Railroad	12⅛	200	do b60	73¼
100	do b30	12⅛	400	do b30	73
200	Harlem R. Pref b60	39⅝	100	do b60	73
100	do b30	39⅞	475	do	72¾
1100	Reading R. b60	42⅛	100	do s60	72⅞
400	do	42⅛	100	do b10	72⅞
400	do b30	42⅛	800	do	72⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65⅞	100	do stw	72⅞
100	do	65½	100	do s10	71⅞
400	do	65¾	120	Mill. & Miss R.	6
1000	do b60	66	5	Commonwealth Bk.	96⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s '65	100¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	51⅛
5,000	Va. State 6s	91⅛	100	do s60	51⅛
22,000	Mo. State 6s	81⅜	50	do	51⅛
20,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90	100	do b60	52
10,000	N. C. State 6s	95¼	100	do	52
5,000	Mich.S.Swk.Bs.	100¾	100	do s10	52
5,000	Br. City W. Ln.	104	100	do b60	52⅛
6,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	94	100	Mch. So. & N. Ia. R.	16⅛
2,500	E. R. 2d M. B. E.	97⅛	350	do	16⅛
2,000	M. So. Sg. F. B.	78⅜	300	Mh.S.&N.Ia.G.Stk.	36
10,000	M. So. 2d M. B.	66	250	do b60	36
5,000	do	66⅛	250	do	35⅛
550	Chi. & R. I. R.	73⅛	200	do b20	36
400	do b30	73⅛	15	Panama Railroad	127
5	Bruns City Ld. Co.	6	100	do s60	127
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	92⅛	50	Gal. & Chi. R. s10	66⅝
30	N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅜	50	do b30	67
400	do b30	83⅜	50	do s10	66⅞
100	Erie Railroad	20⅛	100	do	66⅞
100	do b60	20⅛	300	do b60	67
200	Harlem R.	12⅛	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	32⅛
100	Har. R. Pref. b60	39⅛	500	do b60	32⅞
18	do	39⅛	300	do s5	32⅛
1000	Reading R.	42⅛	300	do b30	32⅜
500	do b60	42⅛	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	75⅛
25	Ill. C. R. Sc'p	65⅛			

New-York Mining Board—JULY 10.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M.Co.	11	11⅛	Pontiac	4⅛	5
Central	9	9⅛	Quincy	35⅛	37
Franklin	25⅛	26⅛	Rockland	27	27¼
Hancock	7⅛	7⅛	Superior	4	5
Isle Royale	16⅞	17	Hamilton	1⅛	2
Mesnard	5	5⅛	Columbian	3⅛	3⅛
Minnesota	85⅛	86	Gardiner Hill	7	7⅛
National	38⅛	39⅛	Guilford	3⅛	3⅛
North Cliff	3⅛	4	North State	2⅛	2⅛
Pewabic	52	53⅛	Silver Hill	1⅛	1⅛
Pittsburgh	65	65⅛			

The sales were:

100	Central c	9	500	Silver Hill b60	1⅛
100	Rockland	27	100	Gardiner b10	7
50	do b30	27⅛	10	Minnesota	85⅛
300	Columbian	3⅛			

TUESDAY, July 10—P. M.

One of the strongest markets of the season was experienced on the Stock Exchange to-day. The demand and rise were quite general, and in some instances the excitement carried prices up even faster than yesterday. From the printed list of sales, it will be seen that the transactions are very large in the aggregate, and widely distributed throughout the Bond and Share list. In the afternoon, at the close of the Second Board, there was a partial reaction, the result of the day's heavy business, in the course of which there was considerable realizing by holders who had bought at lower prices. The *Bullish* spirit of the market however, was maintained, and but few parties appeared disposed to fight the general upward tendency of the Stock Exchange with seller's options. Among the Western Stocks, the two Michigan Roads took the lead to-day. The shares of both were very strong and in firm demand, the Southern Guaranteed advancing 3 ₩ cent. over the top rate of yesterday and 6 ₩ cent. over Saturday's sales. The Common shares of the same Company also advanced 2 ₩ cent., and the shares of the Michigan Central were in free demand at 51¼@51½@52 ₩ cent. Galena shares, at the rapid advance of yesterday, was barely steady. Toledo rose to 32⅞, and Illinois Central to 65⅞ cash, and 66 buyer 60 days. In the New-York shares Central sold heavily at 83⅞ ₩ cent. at both sessions of the Board; closing sales at that figure were on buyer 30 days, the bid for the cash stock being 83½, at which over 1,000 shares were taken after the printed sales. Hudson River maintained yesterday's advance to 49⅞@50, and Harlem Preferred again sold at 39½@39⅞ ₩ cent. There is an improved movement in Reading, with an additional advance of 1 ₩ cent., sales at 42½ cash and 42⅞ buyer 60 days. Panama paused somewhat at the early Board, but subsequently sold at 127, and Pacific Mail was firm at 92½ ₩ cent.

The State and Railway Bonds were generally firm: Missouris 81½ ex coupon; North Carolinas 95½ ex coupon, and Tennessees 90 ex coupon. The mortgages of the New-York and Erie Company were again in demand, the Thirds rose to 94 ₩ cent. and sales of the Fourths made at 74 ₩ cent. The foreclosure of the old Corporation under the recent act of the New-York Legislature and pursuant to the mutual plan for reorganizing the finances of the property, is advertised to take place in November next, previous to which it is expected that every essential financial arrangement and ready money negotiation will be made to place the new Corporation at once upon a free and stable credit. The Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central advanced to 92 ₩ cent.; the Seconds of Michigan Southern advanced to 66⅛, and the Sinking Funds of the same Company to 78½ ₩ cent.

The general market for Stocks, at 4 o'clock closed on the biddings a fraction off on most of the Share list, but without change in the tone of the dealings. The following are the latest quotations:

Tennessee 6s	89⅞@90	Michigan Cen.	51⅛@51⅜
Virginia 6s	91⅜@91¾	Michigan So.	16⅜@16⅜
Missouri 6s	81⅜@81½	Michigan Guar.	35⅜@35¾
Pacific Mail	92@92⅜	Panama	126⅜@127
N.Y. Central R.	83⅜@83⅜	Illinois Central.	65⅜@65⅜
Erie	20⅛@20⅜	Gal. & Chicago.	66⅞@66⅞
Hudson River	49⅜@49⅞	Clev. & Toledo.	32⅜@32⅞
Harlem	12⅞@12⅞	Chic. & Rk. Is.	72⅞@72⅞
Harlem Pref'd.	39@39⅛	Chic., B. & Quin.	75⅝@75⅞
Reading	42¼@42⅜	Ill. Central 7s	91⅜@92

The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $319,000; yesterday, $106,000 and not $606,000, as misprinted in our last report. The total income into the Sub-Treasury to-day is $545,731; payments, $379,307; balance, $5,250,447.

The market for money has completely relapsed into the general ease and cheap rates which obtained through the month of June. Lenders outside of Bank are indisposed to take long date paper as cheaply as then, but owing to the comparative scarcity of prime selections of 60@120 days' bills, they are almost compelled to go into December and January dates to make a fair rate of interest. The terms, to-day, for very short paper, of first class, are 5@5½ ₩ cent., and for 4@6 months' bills 5½@6½ ₩ cent. Demand Loans are 5 to 6 ₩ cent., most of the old Brokers supplying their wants at 5@5½ ₩ cent. Exceptional instances at 4½ ₩ cent. on Federal and State security.

The business in Exchange for the Boston steamer closed at the advance to 109⅞@110 on London noticed yesterday. A fair demand was experienced at the inside figure. On Paris, f.5.14⅜@f.5.13⅞.

Mr. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS, at present with Messrs. DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, was, yesterday, made a member of the Stock Exchange.

The Michigan Southern Road earned the fourth week in June,

1860	$41,129 95
1859	35,129 25
Increase	$6,000 69

The earnings since the commencement of the present fiscal year compare as follows:

	1859.	1860.
March	$143,625 45	$173,533 89
April	145,258 39	133,995 56
May	138,084 14	179,997 75
June	122,795 48	138,344 83
Total, four months	$549,763 46	$685,868 03
Increase		$136,104 57

The earnings of the Illinois Central Road the first week of July were as follows:

1860	$41,429
1859	33,397
Increase	$8,032

The weekly statements of the Philadelphia Banks present the following aggregate as compared with those of the previous week:

	July 2.	July 9.		
Capital Stock	$11,769 465	$11,771,715	Increase	$2,250
Loans	26,801,396	26,836 868	Increase	34,472
Specie	4,374 549	4,306 866	Decrease	68,683
Due from B'ks.	1 508,273	1 717 982	Increase	209,709
Due other B'ks.	2 941.441	3 159,819	Increase	218,378
Deposits	15,994 915	15,824 391	Decrease	170.524
Circulation	2,696,785	2,960 381	Increase	263,596

The *Journal of Commerce* of to-day says:

"It is currently reported that as many as eight suits have been commenced by the old stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company against the Directors under whose nominal management the Schuyler overissue was permitted, on the ground of negligence and inattention to their duties. If it be true as intimated in Judge INGRAHAM'S decision, that a proper examination of the books, and due attention to the Company's affairs on the part of the Directors, would have prevented the loss now likely to fall upon the Company, these suits will become a serious matter, as the total claims against the Company must be upward of one million dollars."

The Adriatic Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. The Insurance Company of North America, in Philadelphia, a dividend of Six per Cent., exclusive of State tax, payable on demand. The Fulton Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts	4,431,000	3,639,000	2,017,000	2,885,000	3,450,000
Ex. to G. B.	2,631,000	1,899,000	1,762,000	1,372,000	1,876,000
Ex. to France	574,000	414,000	373 000	391,000	478,000
Ex. other F.P.	472,000	533,000	355 000	401,000	502,000
Total export	3,677,000	2,846,000	2,430,000	2,164 000	2,856,000
St'k on h'd	234,000	260 000	212,000	155,000	122 000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	6,000	8,000	12,000	5,000	7,000
Ex. to G. B.	12,000	18,000	38,000	8,000	18,000
Ex. to France	4,000	12,000	3,000	10.000	—
Ex. other F.P.	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	6,000
Total exports	17,000	31 000	44,000	20,000	24,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their Circular of this week, remark of the growing crop:

"The accounts from the South continue of a favorable character; seasonable rains have fallen, followed by warm weather; complaints have ceased, and everything is in favor of a large and early yield. The first bale of new cotton was received in New-Orleans from Texas on the 3d inst.; this is twelve days earlier than in any of the past twenty-six years. If taken as an indication of the forwardness of the crop solely, it is important: but as a criterion of the probable extent thereof, it is of no value, as may be found by studying the following table of dates of first bale received, with the total crop. In 1856 the first bale was received on 15th of July, the earliest by more than a week of any previous year since 1835, and yet the crop fell short by 600,000 bales of the preceding crop (1855.)

Year.	Date.	Crop—Bales.	Year.	Date.	Crop—Bales.
1835	August 23	1,361,000	1848	August 5	2,729,000
1836	August 24	1,422,000	1849	August 7	2,097,000
1837	August 20	1,801,000	1850	August 11	2,355,000
1838	August 26	1,360,000	1851	July 25	3 015,000
1839	August 4	2,177,000	1852	August 2	3,263 000
1840	August 8	1,635,000	1853	August 9	2,930,000
1841	August 10	1,684 000	1854	July 25	2,847,000
1842	August 6	2,379,000	1855	July 28	3 528,000
1843	August 17	2,030,000	1856	July 15	2 940,000
1844	July 23	2,395,000	1857	August 15	3 114 000
1845	July 30	2,101,000	1858	July 25	3,851,000
1846	August 7	1,779,000	1859	July 28	
1847	August 9	2,348,000	1860	July 3	

From this it will be seen the extent of the crop is not influenced by the date when the first bale is received.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, the first week in July, were $11,952, against $11,101 same week last year.

We annex a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,003,183	$1,055,033	$1,477,931
Previously reported	33,444,278	32,414,883	43,643,420
Since Jan. 1	$34,447,461	$33,469,916	$45,121,351

Foreign Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The market closed on Friday at a decline of ⅛c. and upward, chiefly on the inferior sorts. There was rather more activity as holders were pressing their stocks on the market, but prices were nominal. The sales of the week footed up 62,000 bales, of which speculators took 7,000 and exporters 12,000. Sales on Friday footed up 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for speculation and export. The market closed at a declining tendency. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.	Middling Mobiles	5⅞d.
Middling Orleans	6d.	Fair Uplands	7d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅛d.	Middling Uplands	5⅞d.

The stock on hand was 1,334,000 bales, of which 1,133,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR at a declining tendency, but more doing, at 27s.@30s., being a decline of 6d. WHEAT firm, at full prices of Tuesday. Red, 10s. 10d.@11s.; White, 11s. 6d.@12s. 9d. CORN declined 6d. Mixed, quotations at 31s.@31s. 3d.; Yellow, 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d.; White, 34s.@34s. 6d. Weather unsettled, and unfavorable for crops.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and other authorities, quote BEEF heavy, under large imports. PORK quiet. BACON firm. LARD firm, and in good demand, at 57s.@59s. 6d. TALLOW firm; butchers' quoted at 53s. 6d.@54s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* and other authorities quote ASHES quiet, at 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. for Pots, and 30s.@31s. for Pearls. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm. RICE firm, at 22s. 6d.@24s. 6d. for Carolina. BARK dull, Philadelphia 9s. 6d, Baltimore 7s. 9d. FISH OILS inactive and unchanged in price. ROSIN dull, at 4s. 5d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 33s. TEA not materially changed.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady. White WHEAT, 56s.@60s.; Red, 54s.@58s. FLOUR, 30s.@32s. IRON dull at £5 5s.@£5 7s 6d. SUGAR and COFFEE firm. RICE steady. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; American, in bags, £9 7s. 6d. ₩ cargoes to arrive; New-York, in bbls., £9 17@£10. SPERM OIL, £93@£94; COD OIL, £39; LINSEED do., £28 9s. for lots on the spot, and £29 6s. for future delivery. TEA declined slightly on all sorts; Congou, nominal at 1s. 5d.@1s. 5¼d. TALLOW steady at 53s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s.@34s 6d. Bar SILVER 5s. 1⅞d.; Mexican DOLLARS, 5s. 2⅛d; American EAGLES, 76s. 2⅛d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING & BROS. report a slow market at unchanged and in some cases nominal prices. Messrs. BELL & Co. report State Stocks inactive, but prices firm. Railroad Securities declined and market dull.

United States 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 1868	99	@100
United States 5 ₩ cent. bonds	94⅛	@ 95⅛
Maryland 5 ₩ cent	95⅛	@ 96⅛
Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent	102	@103
Mississippi 5 ₩ cent. Union Bank bonds	14	@ 16
Ohio 6 ₩ cent. stock	97	@ 98
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. stock	84	@ 86
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. bonds, 1877	86⅛	@ 87⅛
South Carolina 5 ₩ cent. bonds	86	@ 88
Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. bonds	80	@ 82
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. bonds	83	@ 85
Virginia 5 ₩ cent. bonds	83	@ 84
Illinois Central Freelands 7 ₩ cent	91	@ 92
Illinois Central Shares, dis	41	@ 40
Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents	86⅛	@ 87⅛
Michigan Central shares	43	@ 45
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent	84	@ 85
New-York Central 7 ₩ cent	92	@ 93
New-York Central shares	73	@ 75
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ cent., 1st mort	90	@ 92
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ cent., 2d mort	84	@ 86
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ cent., 3d mort	76	@ 78
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ cent. conv'e 7s	45	@ 48
New-York and Erie shares	16	@ 17
Panama Bonds	101	@103
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₩ cent., 1st mort	91	@ 93

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester continued unfavorable, the market being dull, and at a declining tendency.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON firm at 95f. for *tres ordinaire* and 86f. for bas. The sales of the week footed up 12,000 bales. Stock in port 250,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS dull and declining, excepting WHEAT, which was steady. PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 93⅛@93⅜ for account, ex dividend. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £53,000 since the last weekly return. MONEY slightly more stringent with an active demand.

LATEST via QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—4 P. M.

COTTON dull and irregular. Sales, to-day, 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday afternoon.

CONSOLS are at 93⅛@93⅜ for account.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 10, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 69 bbls. Ashes, 6,763 bbls. Flour, 681 bbls. Corn Meal, 113,363 bushels Wheat, 86,161 bushels Corn, 750 bushels Rye, 18,066 bushels Oats, 339 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,012 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 75 bbls., in lots, including Pots, at $5 12½, and Pearls, at $5 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales: 2,000 lbs. American Yellow, at 34½c.@36c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine find ready buyers, chiefly at 16c.@17c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Sales to-day; 150 bags Costa Rica, part at 13¼c.; 140 bags triage do., on private terms; 500 bags Bahia, at 14c.; 110 bags triage Laguayra, on private terms; 140 bags Rio Skimmings, at 13¾c.; and 825 bags St. Domingo, at 12⅛c. ₩ lb., usual terms—the market closing firmly. Total stock of Coffee, 53,332 pkgs, including, according to Messrs. SCOTT & SON, 13,944 mats and 1,626 bags Java, 18,661 bags Rio, 13.909 bags Ceylon, 2,950 bags Maracaibo, 1,092 bags Costa Rica, 900 bags St. Domingo, and 250 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO COFFEE.

	Bags.
July 6—New-Orleans	11,000
July 7—Baltimore	7,000
July 10—New-York	18,661
Grand total	36,661

COPPER—Has been in limited demand within our former range.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 500 bales, chiefly to Spinners, including Middling Upland at 10⅝c.; and other grades at proportionate rates ₩ lb. Referring to the new crop, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark: The weather continues generally very propitious for crops on the bottom lands. On some parts of the high lands rains have also fallen, and from those neighborhoods we have fewer complaints of drought, while from other portions of the Atlantic States and Texas we hear that the plant is becoming parched from excessive heat. The critical periods of maturing and picking have yet to be passed through, during which fine, dry weather will be of the utmost importance. The arrival of a bale of new Cotton at New-Orleans on 3d inst., goes to corroborate what has been said of the forwardness of the crop. This is twelve days in advance of the earliest previous year (1856,) and more than three weeks in advance of last year. As usual, this "first bale" comes from Texas, and by some it is regarded as indicating the result of the severe drought complained of there, which has been to force the Cotton to rapid maturity at the expense of the quantity grown. Whether it is a fair criterion of the very advanced state of the crop generally remains to be seen; and on this will depend the quantity of new Cotton to be received by 1st September. The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts. Past week.	Receipts. Since Sep. 1.	Exports for past week. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1859-60	9,000	4,433,000	13.000	5,000	3,000
1858-9	9,000	3,642,000	25.000	13,000	1,000
1857-8	12,000	3,017,000	38,000	3,000	3,000
1856-7	5,000	2,885,000	8,000	10,000	2,000
1855-6	7,000	3,450,000	18,000	—	6,000
1854-5	25,000	2,694,000	27,000	—	10,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	2,635,000	576,000	472,000	3,683,000	219,000
1858-9	1,906,000	417,000	534,000	2,857,000	208,000
1857-8	1,702,000	373,000	355,000	2,430,000	212,000
1856-7	1,372,000	391,000	401,000	2,164,000	155.000
1855-6	1,876,000	478,000	502,000	2,856.000	122,000
1854-5	1,416,000	405,000	262,000	2,083,000	184,000

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 140 tons St. Domingo Logwood, part at $15 ₩ ton.

FISH—The market is generally inactive, though prices of the principal kinds are quoted steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been in good request, to-day, partly for export, at uniform quotations. The reported sales comprise only 18,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 20; extra State at $5 40@$5 60, mainly at $5 50@$5 55 for fresh ground; superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 40@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 85, chiefly at $5 75@$5 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 70	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 90	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported of 3,370 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 00 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including superfine at $5 15@$5 25, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 850 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 45@$4 15 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, yet firm, as previously represented.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 50 ₩ box. Other kinds are inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite freely offered to-day, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. The inquiry has been somewhat restricted by the firmness of shipowners. Sales have been reported of 82,500 bushels, including White Ohio, at $1 46; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 36@$1 38, chiefly at $1 36; Amber Iowa Spring, at $1 31; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 30; Kenosha Spring, at $1 26@$1 27; Chicago Spring, part at $1 25; and White Kentucky, at $1 55 ₩ bushel. Corn is abundant and lower; hence, it is in more active request. We have heard of sales of 72,500 bushels, at 61c.@62c. for heated and damp, 62c.@64c., closing at 62c.@62½c. for sound mixed Western; 68c. for white Western; and 66c.@69c. for yellow Northern, ₩ bushel. Other kinds continue quiet and nominal. Rye is inactive at 81c.@82c. ₩ bushel; 850 bushels changed hands. Oats are in request, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ₩ bush.

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River, at 80c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Continue quiet, at about former rates.

HOPS—Sales of 65 bales last year's crop were effected, at 6c.@12c. ₩ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 280 tons Scotch Pig, within a range of from $22@$23 ₩ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern are selling at $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—The demand is limited, and prices tend downward.

LEATHER—Oak tanned Sole is in some request, while hemlock tanned do. is inactive, at previous figures.

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 30 bbls. New-Orleans, on private terms; 20 bbls. do., (by auction,) at 39½c.@40c.; 140 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26½c.@27c.; 25 hhds. do. do., (by auction,) at 23c.@23½c.; 114 hhds. and 10 tcs. Porto Rico, (by do.,) at 20½c.@28½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very dull and nominal, at $3 30 ₩ 280 lbs. Week's receipts 1,651 bbls. Estimated stock, 3,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for, closing heavily at 39c.@41c. ₩ gallon. Week's receipts, 4,446 bbls. Estimated stock, 5,000 bbls. Tar has attracted very little attention, and prices are altogether nominal. Week's receipts, only 12 bbls. Week's exports, 1,285 bbls. Estimated stock, 4,500 bbls. Resin has been plenty and depressed, closing with common, at $1 50@$1 52½; strained, at $1 55@$1 57½; No. 2, at $1 62½@$1 67½ ₩ 310 lbs.; and low to choice No. 1, at $1 95@$3 75 ₩ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 22,949 bbls. Estimated stock of common Resin, at the close, 12,000 bbls. Messrs. TURNER & STEUART have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to July 10, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	36,729	35,779
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	72,256	31,743
Resin, bbls	362,164	286,457
Tar, bbls	39,451	20,337

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the week, 36,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 64 by 64, 5⅛c.; 3,000 pieces 60 by 68, 5⅛c.; 7,000 pieces 60 by 64, 5⅛c.; 3,000 pieces 60 by 64, private terms; 3,000 pieces 60 by 60, 5⅛c.; 10,000 pieces 56 by 56, 5c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer. Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $19 00½@$19 12½; Old Mess at $18 25; New Prime at $14@$14 12½; and Old Prime at $12 50@$12 62½ ₩ bbl. Cut meats are scarce and are held at 10⅛c. for Hams and 8⅛c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is improving; the day's transactions add up 450 tcs. and bbls., at 12⅛c.@12c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request at former rates; sales 710 bbls. in lots, at $6 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 10c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 270 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, and sales have been reported of 1,650 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅛c.@7¼c.; Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@7⅞c., and Melado part at 5c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 30,000 lbs. Prime at 10⅛c.@10⅛c. ₩ lb.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at about previous quotations.

TOBACCO—The demand is moderate, being mainly for lots immediately required by purchasers. The best grades only are steady. We have heard of sales of 32 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@10⅛c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 3c.@6c.; with 304 bales Yara and 54 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 570 bbls., in lots, at 21⅛c.@21⅛c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the reported engagements included 3,500 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. 6d., with 200 packages Butter and 200 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 9d. For Cork and a market, a vessel with grain, in bulk, at 10d. ₩ bushel. For Hamburg, by steamer, 60 bbls. Ashes, at 30s.; 75 bales Cotton at ⅛c.; 50 bags Cocoa, at ⅛c.; 30 tons Divi Divi, at 40s.; 200 cases Extract of Logwood, at 25s.; 1,500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d.@3s.; and 50 bales Sarsaparilla, at 1c. For Antwerp, 14,000 bushels Wheat, by Steamer, at 10d.

Sales of Real Estate....JULY 10.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

4-story brown-stone, house and lot, No. 42 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., lot 18x½ block.....$10,000

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo. price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SALE OF SUMMER DRY GOODS,

At Nos. 108 and 110 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., at an UNUSUAL REDUCTION IN PRICES, at from 25 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW PREVIOUS RATES, affording a rare opportunity for purchasers to secure choice styles and fabrics at HALF THE VALUE.

The following goods have been subjected to the greatest reduction:

DRESS GOODS, amongst which are the best styles and fabrics.

STELLA BAREGE AND LACE SHAWLS.

LACE, SILK BAREGE ANGLAIS AND OTHER MANTLES.

STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS AND EQUESTRIAN HATS.

EMBROIDERIES IN SETS, BANDS, &c.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AND CANTON MATTINGS.

Remember, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Stages and Cars of the 6th and 7th avs. pass the door.

C. G. HOOK, late W. S. BOND.

N. B.—Goods sent to Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and adjacent villages Twice a Day, Free of Charge.

A NOTICE TO LADIES.

FOR TEN DAYS LONGER, ONLY,

MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS!!

MANTILLAS!!!

THE GREAT WHOLESALE STOCK

Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,

WILL BE ON SALE AT RETAIL

UNTIL THE ABOVE NAMED PERIOD,

When the sale will positively close,

As the premises are required for wholesale.

Our Stock of LACE MANTILLAS and POINTS,

At 40 to 50 per cent. below Importer's cost.

Our Stock of SILK MANTILLAS,

At about half the usual retail charge.

500 Complete Ladies' TRAVELING SUITES,

At less than half price.

1,000 BAREGE and MOHAIR DUSTERS,

At $2 and $3 each.

And the balance of the Season's Stock

AT A LIKE REDUCTION.

361 BROADWAY.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!!

W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY,

Begs to call the particular attention of families requiring Mourning Goods to an immense stock of BOMBAZINES purchased at a great sacrifice, and which he is offering at retail for a small advance on the cost, together with many other desirable goods, amongst which will be found a great variety of handsome materials for traveling suits at a great reduction, wishing to close the season's importations to make room for Fall goods.

N. B.—One case of PINEAPPLE GOODS just received.

Strangers will please observe,

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,

No. 551 BROADWAY,

Between Spring and Prince sts.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

OF NEW AND RICH MANTILLAS.

We shall sell for the month of July

OUR SUMMER IMPORTATIONS AND MANUFACTURES,

At from 30 to 50 per cent. reduction,

Embracing

Pusher Lace Mantillas.

Pusher Lace Points.

Pusher Lace Burnous.

Black Silk Mantillas.

Black Lace Mantillas.

Challie and Barege Mantillas.

All for first-class City Trade.

W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,

Brandreth Building.

THE RUSH FOR THOSE BLACK SILKS

AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,

No. 473 BROADWAY,

Almost equals that to see

THE GREAT EASTERN,

Because they are selling

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

BENSON'S,

NO. 310 CANAL-ST.,

SELLING OFF

STOCK OF

MANTILLAS,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

MANTLES! MANTLES!

SELLING OFF STOCK.

TO ENLARGE THE STORE.

J. J. BENSON, NO. 310 CANAL-ST.

REAL BARGAINS IN GOOD MANTLES.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

At KINZEY'S

CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.

The store has been closed for the purpose of marking down the prices.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STRAW GOODS.

Split Straws and Rough and Readys, 6c.

5,000 Bonnets, all styles, 12c. to 50c.

2,500 fine Bonnets, half-price.

All our Crape and Silk Bonnets half-price.

Leghorn Bloomers, 18c., 25c.

2,500 Bloomers, all styles, greatly reduced.

RIBBONS CLOSING OUT.

Ribbons, 1c., 3c., 6c. Ribbons, 8c., 10c.

10,000 yards (worth 25c.) closing at 12½c.

Fine rich Ribbons half price.

PARASOLS CLOSING.

500 Parasols, 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c.

250 rich new styles Parasols half-price.

SILK MITTS CLOSING.

3,500 pairs, at 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c., 31c.

1,500 fine Mitts, closing out.

2,500 pairs Misses Mitts, 2c., 3c., 6c.

5,000 pairs Gloves, 3c.

5,000 Mantillas, 50c. to $5.

Mantilla Laces, closing 6c. to 75c.

3,000 Collars, closing 3c. to 75c.

Bands closing out.

A large lot of Handkerchiefs, closing 3c. up.

Sets, 6c. to $1, closing out.

Gents' colored bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c.

1,500 Hoop Skirts, closing out.

Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Flowers, Ruches, and a large stock of goods purchased at auction, all closing out at about half-prices. During this sale the store will open at 9 A. M.

WM. KINZEY,

No. 228 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, Is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers, fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND SHIRTS exclusively. Ladies and strangers visiting the City will find the largest variety, best quality, and every article connected with the business, at most reasonable prices. No. 863 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

CLOTHING.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

REFRESHING, COOLING, CHEERING AND CLEANSING.—For bath and nursery, Johnson's Vegetable Columbian Bathing Cream. Sold by J. & I. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Alexander Cushman, corner Broadway and 22d-st.; Caswell, Mack & Co., 5th av. Hotel; Barnes & Park, Park-place; McKesson & Robbins, No. 91 Fulton-st.; C. Rogers, No. 153 Fulton st. Brooklyn; by Pyle & Bros., corner Fulton and Pierpoint-sts.; and J. C. Caywood, No. 189 Myrtle-av. Agents wanted. PARAGON SOAP COMPANY, Depot No. 143 Maiden-lane.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GARIBALDI FUND FESTIVAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN—PLEASANT NEIGHBOR. Evening—COLUMBUS—PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE GREAT EASTERN—LIMERICK BOY—YANKEE GAL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MY YOUNG WIFE AND MY OLD UMBRELLA—TYCOON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, with three days later news from Europe, arrived at Halifax yesterday. It is confirmed that the King of Naples had granted a liberal constitution to his subjects, but the concessions do not appear to give satisfaction. On the contrary, according to the latest advices, the agitation prevailing in Naples was so intense that the city had been declared in a state of siege. The French Ambassador had been grossly assaulted in the streets by a mob in the interest of Government. It is stated that the American and Sardinian vessels captured by the Neapolitan Government had been released. From all other parts of Europe the news is of an unimportant character. In the Liverpool cotton market another decline is announced. Consols are quoted at 93⅜@93½ for account.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Havana on the 4th inst., and Nassau, N. P., on the 6th, arrived at this port last night. There is no news of importance. The health of both places continued good.

The New-Mexican mail arrived at Independence, Mo., yesterday. The crop prospects in the Territory were better than at last accounts, a fine rain had fallen, and vegetation was reviving. The rain also extinguished the fires which had been raging in the mountains around Santa Fé for three weeks. The reported gold discoveries in the copper mines had created considerable excitement, and a large number of persons had left Santa Fé for the locality. Six companies of the First Cavalry, under command of Capt. STURGES, were encamped on the Arkansas River, and four companies of cavalry and two of dragoons, under Major SEDRIX, were at Big Timber. The two forces were to be combined for duty against the Indians in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans announces the arrival and landing of a cargo of one hundred and twenty-four Africans at Mobile on Monday. They were immediately taken up the Alabama River on board a steamboat, and no doubt by this time are judiciously distributed among the planters. They were landed from the schooner *Clotilde*.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of the Walton and Matthews double murder was continued yesterday in the Superior Court-room. A crowd of spectators was in attendance. Dr. JOSEPH H. FOSTER testified that he saw the murderer running, and that he had light clothes and a light hat. HENRY HESSELL, who saw the murderer both before and after the occurrence, recognized CHARLES JEFFERD as "looking like" the man that committed the murder, and thought CHARLES JEFFERD'S coat, found in his trunk, was like that worn by the murderer. DANIEL FRANCIS, the conductor of the Fourth-avenue Railroad, testified that about the time of the murder his car was at Sixteenth-street, where he heard the pistol-shot, and that at Seventeenth-street a young man jumped on his car and passed inside; that subsequently, when near Nineteenth-street, he went to collect his fare, and found he had gone—had passed out of the front door. He thought the man resembled EDWIN JEFFERD somewhat, but he could not identify him. The driver stated that his horses were frightened at the sound of the pistol, and his attention was taken up with them. He did not notice any body get off. FREDERICK CURTIS, a merchant on Third-avenue, stated that he was standing on the northwest corner of Eighteenth-street, and saw three men coming together up Eighteenth-street. He next heard a sharp report, and the middle one of the three fell and the outside man ran. He went in chase, being at no time more than twenty yards behind him, giving the alarm. He states that MATHEWS was walking up Irving-place, and was not in pursuit, but hearing the alarm he attempted to stop the murderer as he approached, when the latter shot him. He stated also that young PASCHAL intimated to him after the murder that he (PASCHAL) "had a guess" who the murderer was—that "it was a family difficulty." Mr. CURTIS could not identity the JEFFERDS. A young lady, who was standing near Mr. CURTIS at the time, concurred in some of his statements, but could not recognize the murderer. Mr. BRONSON, the proprietor of the Johnson House, where EDWIN stated that he was playing cards on the night of the murder, stated that he knew of no such fact; and from inquiries he had made of his employes, he was satisfied that he had not been there, as represented in his statement. Mrs. WALTON gave further testimony, which referred principally to instances in which persons had made threats against Mr. WALTON'S life. The inquest was further adjourned until next Tuesday.

A letter from Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Minister to Great Britain, inclosing one from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, relative to the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to New-York, is published this morning. It will be seen that the invitation of our Common Council is accepted, and that the Prince, after the performance of the specific duties for which he undertakes the voyage, under the title of Lord RENFREW, proposes to examine some of the institutions and most prominent objects of interest, not only in this City, but in other portions of the United States. His visit here will necessarily be quite brief.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. After the reception and appropriate reference of a number of bills for services rendered the County, the Committee to whom had been referred the matter of surveying the Harlem River, with a view to making it navigable, made a report stating that J. MCMURPHY had been selected as Engineer, and that the work was now in progress. A Committee was appointed to recommend persons for Inspectors of Election, who are to be appointed on the first Monday in August. The proprietor of Tammany Hall sent in a bill of $508 for one month's rent of a room occupied by the Superior Court. It was sent back to be properly attested. The Comptroller's second quarterly account, amounting to $1,989,047, was audited, and the money ordered to be paid. An ordinance sent in by the Comptroller, regulating the County appropriations in accordance with the law passed by the Legislature, was passed. It reduces the appropriation for a Court-house in the Park to $100,000. The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution inquiring by what authority the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company have laid rails in Fifty-fourth-street. The Corporation Counsel was directed to discontinue suits for incumbering the sidewalks in cases where parties have complied with the law since they were commenced. An ordinance to regulate the use of wharves and slips by vessels used for storage was called up, debated and referred. The provisions of this ordinance are understood to affect seriously a very large interest.

The number of visitors to the *Great Eastern* yesterday, as officially reported, was 5,128 adults, and 847 children; total, 6,070, which, at the reduced fare, amounts to nearly $2,809.

The theatrical wardrobe belonging to the late WM. E. BURTON, was sold at public auction yesterday, and the sale attracted considerable attention among the admirers of the great comic actor. The purchasers were mostly theatrical managers, actors and costumers, and the articles sold at very low prices.

The preliminary examination of FREDERIC HOFFMAN was to have been held yesterday forenoon at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Owing, however, to the illness of Mr. DAVIDGE, the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and at the urgent request of HOFFMAN'S counsel, the case was postponed until Saturday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock. HOFFMAN made his appearance in Court, and his looks and actions indicated great mental suffering.

The case of the alleged slave bark *Kate* was further examined, yesterday, by United States Commissioner NEWTON. Mr. BROWN, a Custom-house officer, the pilot of the tug, testified mainly to facts which have already been published. The bark remains in custody of the United States authorities, Officer O'KEEFE having charge. DA COSTA, *alias* GARCIA, was yesterday released on bail.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge BARNEY delivered his decision in the Second-avenue Assessment case, on a petition to vacate an assessment laid for regulating and grading that avenue, on the ground of fraud and legal irregularity. The application was denied and the petition dismissed. The argument in the West Washington Market case was continued before Judge INGRAHAM, at Special Term, and was not concluded when the Court adjourned. In the Court of General Sessions some minor cases were disposed of, and the Jury were discharged for the Term.

Another buoyant market was had at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The demand highly speculative; the transactions large and prices firm. Money Market without change in rates or demand. Exchange for the Boston steamer closed steady at 109¾@110.

Desirable lots of Flour were in good demand at uniform rates. Wheat was heavy and tending downward. Corn was more abundant, and decidedly cheaper. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Sugars, and Whisky. Coffee was in moderate request, as were likewise Raisins, Hay, Hops, Oak-tanned Sole Leather, Molasses, and Tobacco. Naval Stores, Oils, Cotton, and Metals were lightly dealt in. Adamantine Candles and Prime Tallow attracted more attention. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Mr. Breckinridge's Position—The Real Slavery Issue.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE accepts the nomination of the Administration-Secessionists "from a sense of public duty," and, as he thinks, "uninfluenced in any degree by the allurements of ambition." We presume the country will give him full credit for disinterestedness. Indeed it would be difficult to conceive how any ambitious politician could hope to achieve place and power, by the course which the Vice-President has resolved to pursue. The Presidential office does not lie in that direction. The day has gone by when a public man could command the support and enlist the favor of the American people, by lending himself to the factious schemes of the extreme sectionalists of the Southern States. That game has been played out. Partly through the overbearing exactions of the Pro-Slavery propagandists themselves, and partly from the rapid growth of the North and West in population and relative political power, the South can no longer dictate terms to the Union, or put a veto upon the will of either of the great political parties into which the country is divided.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is unquestionably disinterested in his acceptance of the sectional nomination which has been given him. He may count on escaping all charges of selfishness,—on being acquitted from all suspicion of personal and political ambition. Indeed, his conduct challenges a certain degree of admiration from the spirit of self-sacrifice which it indicates. He is deliberately incurring the settled hatred of the great body of the Democratic Party, in order to second the revenge and hatred of President BUCHANAN, and the little knot of Southern ultraists who have made him their tool. He will probably succeed in accomplishing the wish nearest their hearts,—the defeat of DOUGLAS:—but he will thereby treasure up for himself the abiding wrath of that great section of the Democratic Party with whom Mr. DOUGLAS is the favorite candidate.

We published in yesterday's TIMES Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S letter of acceptance. It is able, distinct and clear in the positions which it assumes. He declares it to be the plain duty of the Federal Government to secure, when necessary, to slave-owners the possession of their slave-property in the Territories of the United States. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is quite as explicit in his adherence to this position as Mr. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON himself; and he thus states the only answer that can be made to the argument in its support:

> 'The only logical answer to this would seem to be to claim sovereign power for the Territories, or *to deny that the Constitution recognizes property in the services of negro slaves*, or to deny that such property can exist. Inexorable logic, which works its steady way through clouds and passion, compels the country to meet the issue. There is no evasive middle ground. Already the signs multiply of a fanatical and growing party, which denies that under the Constitution, *or by any other law*, slave property can exist; and ultimately the struggle must come between this party and the National Democracy, sustained by all the other conservative elements in the Union."

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE very skillfully confounds the views of two separate and distinct parties in this paragraph. The only party which "denies that under the Constitution *or by any other law* slave property can exist," is the Abolition Party, which may be "fanatical," but which certainly is not "growing." But there is a party, and a very large one too, which denies that negro slaves are recognized *as property* by the Constitution of the United States, and which consequently denies the obligation of the Federal Government to protect their owners in the possession of them, in any of the Territories of the United States. This is the real issue between political parties in this country. On the one hand Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Administration, the Southern secessionists and their sympathisers throughout the country, assert that slaves are property,—just like horses or oxen,—made so by local State laws, the force and validity of which, *ad hoc*, are recognized, and virtually guaranteed, by the Constitution of the United States; and that from this results the duty of Congress, under the Constitution, to protect that property wherever its owner may see fit to take it. This is the position which is denied,—not only by the fanatics to whom Mr. B. refers, but by the great mass of the people in the Northern and Western States without distinction of party, and by very many reflecting men in the South also. And this is an issue which must be met. There is, as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE declares, "no evasive middle ground." If slaves are property in the contemplation of the Federal Constitution, then the Federal Government is bound to protect them.

But upon this point the Constitution itself is perfectly explicit. It has given, in clear and unmistakeable terms, its view of the *status* of negro slaves,—of the law by which that *status* is established, and of the limits and boundaries of its validity. In one of its clauses the Constitution says, that "*no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof*, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor." It is universally conceded that, in this clause, the Constitution refers to *slaves*,—and that instead of naming them, it describes them. Its description, therefore, is its definition of the word *slave*. We find from that description precisely what the Constitution recognizes as being their position. We find, in the first place, that a slave is styled a PERSON,—not only in this clause, but in every other clause of the Constitution in which he is referred to at all. He is not styled *property*:—he is not recognized or referred to as property:—he is a *person*,—and the idea of personality excludes the idea of property. A person is a responsible being:—he has a will, a conscience, rights and immunities of his own:—*property* cannot have any of these things. It is merely the dead instrument of another's will. When the Constitution, therefore, recognizes slaves as *persons*, it refuses to recognize them as property.

But we are not left to this inference as to its meaning. It proceeds still further to define the *status* of a slave. He is "*a person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws* THEREOF." Not under any federal law—not by the common law—not by the Constitution, but held to service or labor *in one State* by the laws *thereof*. Beyond the boundaries of that "one State," whose laws hold him to "service or labor," he stands on the same footing, in the view of the Constitution, as any other "person" except in one single contingency—that of his "*escaping* into another State;" and for that contingency specific provision is made. This is the only case in which the laws of the State where he is held to service, have any operation or effect conferred upon them, or recognized in them, by the Federal Constitution, beyond the limits of the State itself. If they *escape* from that one State by whose laws they are held, these persons are not to be released from the service to which those laws hold them. That service, in that instance, is still to be considered due. In every other contingency, those laws have no effect whatever. They are not recognized by the Constitution as having the slightest validity of any kind, either in any other State, or in any Territory, or anywhere else outside their own legitimate jurisdiction.

This is the view of the Constitution and its recognition of Slavery held by the great body of the American people, especially throughout the Free States. It is the view which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his political friends must expect to meet. They cannot evade it, nor can they cast odium upon those who hold it, by pretending to confound them with those who scout the validity of any law which makes a man a slave. The Republican Party recognizes Slavery as having a legal existence in the Southern States. It regards slaves in Georgia as "*persons* held to service or labor *in Georgia* under *the laws* THEREOF." It recognizes and respects the full and entire right of Georgia to make its own laws, to alter or maintain them at pleasure, and to insist upon their full force and effect within its legitimate and proper jurisdiction. But beyond its limits it denies to those local laws any validity or effect whatever, except in the single instance for which provision is made in the Constitution. In the Territories of the United States there can be no slave,—no "person held to service or labor,"—except under the laws *thereof*,"—and the power of a Territory or of Congress to make such laws is open to doubt. But in their absence, Slavery in the Territories cannot exist. The State laws, which alone create it, have no validity there, nor does the Constitution recognize them as having the slightest force.

The President, Mr. Vanderbilt, and the Pacific Mails.

We are evidently in a period of penitence. Archbishop HUGHES has just condescended most kindly to express his regret at having borne false witness against one at least of his neighbors; and now we have Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, in a letter which we published yesterday and which we reprint to-day, lamenting that by somebody's blunder he should have been led into trampling on anybody's rights. It is an ungracious office to riddle the excuses of a repentant offender, and yet we are forced to undertake it. Were we to consult our own inclination only, we should be moved to take Mr. VANDERBILT at his word, and to represent to ourselves this veteran monopolist weeping over the sorrows of which he had been made the unconscious cause. We might, in that case, forbear to dwell on the extraordinary remissness of the Telegraph Company, in sending a Washington dispatch of June 30 to Saratoga so slowly, that an answer to it could not reach New-York before the 2d of July. We might also admire the reticence, or be amazed at the incapacity of Mr. HOLT in conducting a long negotiation with Mr. VANDERBILT on the subject of steam mail carriage, without once hitting on that one proposition which the law had intended him to make, and which it now appears Mr. VANDERBILT was in his heart longing to accept. These things are worth noticing, certainly, but of our own motion we should have been inclined to overlook them, in a perhaps extravagant wish to deal as gently as might be with a broken-hearted offender. But a document has come into our possession which makes it imperative upon us to challenge Mr. VANDERBILT'S story of his motives and his actions, and even leads us to question alike the sincerity of his contrition and the good faith of the President's Washington organ in asserting, as it did on Saturday last, that "Mr. VANDERBILT had shown much public spirit and confidence in the Government by his acceptance of its proposal." Incredible as it may seem, we suspect the *Constitution* of irony.

For we cannot read the communication, made by a Senator from California to the President, on the day after the refusal of Mr. VANDERBILT'S agent to allow his steamer to carry out the Pacific mails, which we publish in another column, without supposing either that the President has turned satirist, or that he is deliberately panegyrizing and making arrangements with a person for whom, if Senator GWIN'S charges be well-founded, no officer of the American Government can feel anything but a sort of angry contempt.

Nothing could be more clear and vigorous than this statement of Senator GWIN; and nothing surely could less resemble Mr. VANDERBILT'S account of his own public spirit in this matter, or less vindicate the Presidential indorsement of that account. Mr. VANDERBILT avers that on July 2 he had no knowledge that the Government would requeste him to carry out the Pacific mails on certain terms, and adds that had he known this, he would have instantly accepted the offer. Senator GWIN, on the other hand, as distinctly states that Mr. VANDERBILT'S agent, acting under orders from his principal, did, on the same July 2, utterly reject and despise this identical offer.

Mr. VANDERBILT may settle this issue of veracity between himself and his subordinate. The public has only to thank Senator GWIN for exposing a pitiful attempt at propitiating the anger and averting the contempt of the community, made by a man who has already trifled with the interests and the comforts of his fellow-citizens beyond his power of reparation; and to wonder, with us at the passion which seems to reign supreme in the heart of our venerable President for tortuous and subtle devices which invariably return to plague their inventor. Thanks to this trait in the character of our "Old Public Functionary," California, Oregon, our Pacific shores, and our far-Western settlements have been refused the swift and certain mail facilities which would have bound them ever closer to the rest of our Empire; the efficient beginnings of a great transcontinental transport enterprise have been dashed with disappointment; and a reckless monopolist has been allowed, after insulting the Administration and inflicting grievous injury upon the public, to do penance by binding over the Chief Magistrate of the Union to act as his attorney, in securing from Congress such grants of money as he may think necessary to "compensate" him for doing imperfectly a service which, but for him, would have been thoroughly, handsomely, and economically organized long before this time.

Perils of the Prince—Measures of Precaution.

It is now officially announced that the Prince of Wales will sail for America on Thursday next, and that he will visit the City of New-York on the invitation of the Common Council, as a private gentleman, and not as the heir apparent of the British crown. He comes, in short, as Lord RENFREW, and not as the Prince of Wales.

We are thus explicit in calling attention to this fact, in the hope that BOOLE and VAN TINE will take a note of it, and govern themselves accordingly. Both these personages are now, we understand, completely idle. The Japanese have gone; the Sanitary trip to Boston is over; the Sanitary excursion to Europe is not to come off; and the *Great Eastern* has been retained by the directors in their own hands. As the only public duty in which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, either of these worthies has ever been engaged since their apparition on the scene of municipal politics, has been the concoction of schemes for the depletion of the City treasury, the present absence of all prey has plunged them both into a position of inglorious inactivity. As we know, too, in sorrow however, that they are anything but persons of a phlegmatic temperament, we can assert with confidence that they are at this moment looking around them for a fresh victim, and we have no doubt they are now smacking their lips over the Prince of Wales, and expect to make a good thing out of him.

We believe the leading citizens who petitioned the Common Council to commission the Mayor to invite the Prince to visit this City, labor under the pleasing delusion that by bringing "His Honor" on the scene they have secured the unfortunate young man from the infliction of the "hospitalities." But this we regret to see, so far from saving the Prince, simply proves that the signers of the petition do not know either BOOLE or VAN TINE. We have yet to learn that anybody was ever saved from their clutches by any such little device as this. The rule which, for some years back, has been in force in the City Hall is, to appoint a "Committee of Reception" whenever a stranger heaves in sight, whose position or antecedents seemed to furnish an excuse for spending money in his honor. The same set of men are invariably appointed on it, and for the last few years the leaders of this set have been BOOLE and VAN TINE. The instructions given the Committee are concise and simple: "Stick to your man, and don't let him go until you have spent $——," not *on* him, but about him." No instructions, we need hardly say, were ever more faithfully carried out. They board his ship, or effect an entrance into his hotel, and carry him off, and as long as he remains, the rest of the community catch nothing but occasional glimpses of him, now surrounded by criminals, now borne slowly along, guarded by a pair of Aldermen, in a dirty hack, supplied at five dollars the hour, by a friend of the Committee; now feeding in public; now embarking in blank despair for Randall's and Ward's Island; now being exhibited at a ball, at ten dollars a head; but always frightened, exhausted and despairing, and almost an infidel, and thoroughly convinced that Democracy is only another name for barbarism.

There will be a Committee set on the track of the Prince, as sure as fate, unless this notice of the character in which he visits us produce some effect; and if by any mischance it be once appointed it will do its duty at any risk, and nothing short of force of arms will take his Royal Highness out of its hands. As the Prince will come here as a private gentleman, and without any official rank, he is entitled to exemption from "the hospitalities," and to be allowed to circulate in the streets on the same terms as any decent citizen. Any attempt at "receiving" him will, therefore, be met with energy and promptness. He will be accompanied by a large number of personal friends, who are well armed, and will be in constant attendance upon him, and who are already in full possession of all the information with regard to BOOLE, which is necessary to enable them to resist his entrance to the Prince's residence wherever it may be. The British Consul is, we believe, also prepared in case the Committee out-wit or overcome the Prince's suite, and succeed in obtaining possession of his person, to put the law in motion at once to effect his deliverance. An application for a *habeas corpus* is said to be made out and ready, and one of the Judges has signified his willingness to remain in town, and at his residence, or in court night and day during the Prince's stay, so as to grant it without delay; and if Sheriff KELLY is the man we take him for, the honor of the State of New-York will not suffer in his hands. He will prove to the world that there is still some spirit left amongst us, and that great as has been the license which this horrible Committee has enjoyed, strangers are still not left wholly without protection against its nefarious attempts while sojourning in our City.

Medicine versus Law.

The Sangrados have come to the rescue of the Archbishop; the doctors of medicine second the doctors of divinity in breaking the law. The American *Medical Gazette*, usually one of the most conservative of journals in medicine and politics and in social ethics, openly proclaims that Archbishop HUGHES does right to flaunt his opposition in the face of the Municipal authorities. The *Gazette* tells "the flippant editors who pitch into the Archbishop, that the first attempt to enforce the fine will be resisted and defeated by any honest jury," and gratuitously involves its own profession in the undesirable opprobrium of abetting resistance to the Government; it declares that an enactment exists, similar to that compelling clergymen to report marriages, which requires physicians and midwives to report births, and that not a moiety of the physicians of the City make any report at all.

In regard to the first point, the "*honest* jury" that is to break its oaths and set clear without a fine the clergyman who openly parades his denial of authority—we beg leave entirely to differ from the *Gazette*. It is, to be sure, a matter of opinion, but we have still enough confidence in the institution of the jury, and especially in the honesty of jurymen, to believe that a verdict in so plain a case as that we are now contemplating would be in accordance with the law and the facts. What particular reasons the *Gazette* may have for thinking otherwise we know not; but until experience proves the fallacy of the idea, we shall retain our confidence in the honesty of jurymen.

In regard to the refusal of physicians to obey the law requiring them to report births, the *Gazette* seems in this matter to entertain still more remarkable opinions. It says: "Some refuse because they are not *paid* for reporting; others, because they have neither time nor inclination to render gratuitous service to the State." A frank confession is good for the soul, and we are glad to know why professional gentlemen, whose honor is so delicate that they decline to advertise in the daily newspapers, neglect to comply with a plain and eminently just provision of the law of the community in which they reside. It is solely, it seems, because they are not paid—not from scruples of conscience, like those avowed by his Grace, the Archbishop—not because of the injury they may do the public morals, or the shame they may bring upon innocent families, but because they are not paid; "because they have neither time nor inclination to render gratuitous services to the State, whose laws refuse to discriminate them as a profession." Either mercenary reasons, or motives of spite, and offended vanity, are to be alleged and accepted as exculpation for evading or flatly transgressing the law.

With the abstract merit of the registration law we have now no question; our object is solely to call attention to the fact that a powerful prelate gives notice to a public functionary that he and his clergy defy a certain law, and refuse point-blank to conform to its provisions; and almost simultaneously a prominent periodical, recognized as the organ of the medical profession, announces that half of the physicians in this City are in the habitual and open violation and disregard of the same or a similar law.

The Neapolitan Revolution.

The sympathetic interest with which every intelligent American is following the strange and splendid career of GARIBALDI in Sicily, and which will be cordially manifested to-night, we trust, at the Academy of Music, is not likely to be diminished by the news which reaches us this morning from Naples. While the Liberator of Sicily is seemingly bent only on consolidating the power of the island people he has freed, it is plain that his spirit has gone before him across the Straits, and that it is stirring the main land into life. The miserable young King FRANCIS has already been driven into abandoning the white banner and golden lilies of his dynasty, and the tricolor of Italy floats over the palaces of Bomba. A new ministry interpret the strange symbol to the people of Naples, and if there were any faith possible to be reposed in a Bourbon, it might almost be believed that Southern Italy had entered fairly upon the same path which Sardinia has followed to freedom and to fame.

Had FRANCIS II., on his accession to the throne, taken the steps to which he has now been compelled, it is quite possible that he might have divided with VICTOR EMANUEL the gratitude and the greatness of regenerated Italy. But for him, as for so many of his kinsmen, the hour of wisdom has come in terror only to come "too late." He has forfeited the respect of foreign Governments by the brutalities with which he has dared to disgrace the kingly office and the Nineteenth Century. He has alienated his own people by concessions so made as flagrantly to prove the utter lack of principle and honor in which they have originated. Nay, at the very moment of these concessions, the streets of Naples have been made the scenes of outrages too familiar to the history of Neapolitan royalty. The attack upon the French Ambassador, and the pillage of the civic commissariats, savor too strongly of that *lazzarone* element which has always clung to the Bourbon Kings as the scum of Imperial Rome clung to the later CÆSARS, not to justify the suspicion that they have been inspired by the Court for the double purpose of striking terror into the Liberals, and of warranting the state of siege which has been proclaimed at the capital. The liberal Ministry of such a King can neither feel nor command confidence. The fate of POERIO must be forever before them, and the liberal public of Naples will be mad indeed, if it ventures to commit itself to their support till the national tricolor wears the true cross of Savoy instead of the lying lilies of the Bourbon.

THE SUMMER—DESERTION OF THE CITY.—The heats of July have reminded many who hoped to forget how charming is the country, and how distasteful the town, when the dog-star rages. True, the town is, this season, less distasteful and more inviting than before. The main streets are in a comparatively clean condition; there is a great Park where more than a sniff of pure and health-giving air may be caught by the weary citizens; but still the great mass of those who can get away will be as anxious to get away as ever. The rage for the watering-places, which a year or two ago seemed to have materially abated, promises to rise to its old height; and Saratoga and Newport, the mountain spring and the sea-side bath, will be frequented by the accustomed throng of searchers for health and pleasure. More dwellers in the Metropolis are every year procuring for themselves Summer residences—some elaborately expensive, others simple, but perhaps as tasteful; at any rate, all furnishing a spot where rest, and quiet, and coolness may be obtained, after the fatigues, and excitements, and bustle of our busy, and fatiguing, and exciting New-York life.

But those who care not to join the gay crowds attracted to fashionable resorts, who are not anxious to renew and intensify the dissipations of Winter, and those who have no quiet delightful retreat of their own whither to flee awhile and be at rest, are numerous. These will hurry to the farm-houses and boarding-houses of country neighborhoods, many to be huddled in the undesirable confusion; some, luckier, to light upon a charming seclusion. Others will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit famous scenes of natural beauty, cataracts or mountains, great lakes and rivers, Niagara and the Adirondacks, Superior and the Upper Mississippi; and our country is so immense, and so abounds in every variety of land and water-scape, that the most *blasé* of travelers can be sure to find novelty.

But, whithersoever they may go, have gone and are going, New-York has put on its Summer aspect. The Fifth-avenue and its tributary streets look deserted; long rows of houses are barricaded and barred; quiet reigns where gayety was once paramount. Instead of brilliant equipages and dainty youth gathering around the haunts of fashion, two or three servants look out from kitchen windows, or chat together around the doorway. The shops are frequented by an entirely new set of people; the theatres are filled by an entirely new set of faces; Broadway is promenaded no longer; those who walk by day are evidently bent on business, not on pleasure, and look oppressed and woe-begone. At night, however, a change comes. Then one might think himself in a Southern city; the houses that are occupied seem turned inside out; people in Summer garments sit on the steps, or lounge in the balconies; Broadway, then, is as thronged as ever, but with swarthy Spaniards and gaily dressed Southern women; an entirely different phase of Metropolitan life is exhibited. Till midnight the people are walking and talking, and smoking and fanning, and those who only know New-York in its Winter or work-a-day guise, would be amazed at its lazy, lounging existence during the sultry days and nights of August and July.

Minor Topics.

—A story of a child having been devoured by bears has been traveling the rounds of newspapers and horrifying mothers for some time. It is now pronounced to be a bare falsehood.

—The Sachems of Tammany are calling on their followers to unite and preserve the Democratic Party. To our thinking there is not much cause for alarm. It is already in a very pretty pickle.

—A Democratic paper congratulates its party on having "got HUMPHREY MARSHALL, soul, body, and breeches." Why should they rejoice? Had they not breaches enough in their ranks before?

— The Japs were presented with a billiard-table during their stay, and report says that they took to their cues with much aptness. If they did not learn to mind their p's as well, it was no fault of the policemen who had them in charge.

—The Aereonaut, LA MOUNTAIN, in his recent excursion from Troy, was accompanied by a young lady named Moss. We will venture to say that no moss was ever before discovered clinging to a mountain so high up.

—A correspondent writes to know how the city of Milwaukee is laid out. Not having a map of the place at hand, we cannot give him the topographical information desired, though we suppose that in common with most Western cities at the present time, it is laid out flat.

—The dangers of crinoline have been repeatedly told, but, heretofore, we believe they have been exclusively confined to the wearers. But an accident which lately occurred on board the *Royal Albert*, a vessel of the British navy, makes it highly probable that the same edict which now exists in all civilized countries against wearing concealed weapons, will be extended to hoop skirts. A lady who went to visit the ship, while switching around among the guns, got her hoops entangled in the percussion hammer of one of them in such a way as to discharge the piece, and blow a man's arm off close to the shoulder. The lady, as in duty bound, immediately went into a fit of hysterics; but this contributed little to the relief of the sufferer. And it will little console him for the loss of his arm to know that it was blown off by a female gunner. Petticoats are proverbially mischievous, but if they take to playing such pranks as this, their sphere of action will have to be lessened.

— It is only in novels "of a good moral tendency" that the good are always rewarded, the bad as inevitably punished. Our readers will all remember the Chicago barber, HENRI JUMPERTZ, who was tried for having murdered his mistress, SOPHIA WERNER, packed her body in a barrel and sent it to New-York: but, in spite of a strong chain of circumstantial evidence, he obtained an acquittal on a technicality. After escaping from the hands of the law, this interesting individual opened a barber's shop in Chicago, but, singular to relate, met with very little patronage, and was obliged to seek some other locality. Intelligence has lately been received at the Prussian Consulate in this City, that this JUMPERTZ, with his brother FRANZ, has fallen heir to a large estate in Germany, and efforts are now being made to ascertain his whereabouts. One is almost tempted to wish that they may fail. A noose would sit more gracefully on his shoulders than a fortune.

— The opinion has long prevailed that New-York Aldermen were unique in their way. We have rather prided ourselves on being in possession of a preserve, or, rather, a menagerie, that had no parallel. But, however reluctantly, we must confess that in this particular line New-York no longer stands preëminent. FARLEY is beaten; VAN TINE is at a discount; BOOLE no longer bears the palm. The City of Toronto rejoices in a set of Councilmen by the side of whom our Aldermen are comparatively gentlemen. At a recent meeting relative to the payment of the Police Force, the *Globe* tells us that Alderman CARR, as an initiatory measure, proceeded to abuse Alderman PELL in the most offensive manner. Mr. PELL was passive. Alderman CARR then resumed the offensive, and showered upon Alderman PELL quite a steady stream of those playful epithets that are generally indicated simply by the initial letters, dashes and stars. Alderman GOODSON then took a part in the discussion, and the lightest terms of reproach that he could conscientiously launch at his opponent were the words "liar" and "sneak." Finally, finding words inadequate to the expression of his sentiments, he sprang to his feet, and struck Alderman PELL, a man old enough to be his father, a violent blow in the face, that sent him reeling to the ground. Alderman PELL, not relishing this treatment, lodged a complaint against his assailant for assault. By a pleasant bit of irony, Aldermen CARR and GODWIN were brought before another Alderman—SHERWOOD—and bound over to keep the peace, Alderman FOX entering into bonds on behalf of Alderman GOODSON, and Alderman BAXTER going security for Alderman CARR. This latter portion of the proceedings was treated by the parties concerned as an excellent joke, and such it undoubtedly was, though there is reason to believe that poor Alderman PELL did not exactly perceive its point. The case is plain. Unless the Aldermen of Canada materially and rapidly improve in their manners, we shall have to send BOOLE to evangelize them. On his departure the City would probably say to that gentleman, "Go, father, and fare worse."

PARLOR OPERAS.—The DRAYTONS open with their Parlor Operas at Saratoga next week, from which we may safely infer that the "season" at that Queen of Spas, is really and truly on the point of beginning.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Breckinridge and Lane Meeting in Washington.

SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY COBB.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 10.

In addition to those mentioned in last night's dispatch as addressing the Breckinridge meeting, were Senators BROWN and DAVIS, and Representative FLORENCE.

A letter was read from D. S. DICKINSON, saying he will support the nominations not only because he regards them as personally and politically worthy but because their nomination emanates from States which can give Democratic votes in the Electoral College, and because they are therefore representatives of the Democracy and its principles.

The President's speech last night was quite long—some three thousand words. He expressed his gratification at the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, because they were good and true men, who would always be found at the post of duty; and above all, because they were lovers of the Constitution and Union, and in favor of the equal rights of the people of all sections. He gave a history of the establishment of the two-third rule in the National Conventions, which was in order to prevent Anti-Democratic States combining with a few Democratic States to nominate a candidate disagreeable to those States which would have to elect him. Neither BRECKINRIDGE nor DOUGLAS got a regular two-third nomination, hence any democrat was at liberty to vote for either, as he preferred. The President then went at some length into an argument to show that each citizen of any one State has the same right to protection to his property in the common territory with any citizen of any of the other States. When the people of a Territory form a State Constitution, then they can settle the question of Slavery for themselves. This is sound Democratic doctrine, and this beautifully harmonizes with the best interests of all, avoids strife and turmoil, and obviates the difficulties heretofore experienced in the case of Kansas. In conclusion the President said this was probably the last political speech he should ever make. His position rendered it improper for him to participate in the canvass, although his heart was in it. He spoke of the long time he had been acquainted with the City of Washington, and wished all its citizens uninterrupted health and prosperity.

Mr. COBB, in some brief remarks, expressed confidence in the success of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE next November, and urged all good Democrats to labor zealously to that end.

Three hearty cheers were given for the President.

Political Matters in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, Tuesday, July 10.

A Douglas Club was formed here last night. The attendance was large. Resolutions were offered indorsing the action of the State Committee for a Union Electoral ticket, which, after a warm and exciting discussion, were lost by only 4 ayes against over 50 nays. The meeting adjourned at a late hour. The Douglas men resolved on no compromise or fusion, and there will probably be two Democratic Electoral tickets run.

The Wide-Awakes met last night and made arrangements for an excursion to Hartford on the 27th. 200 men and a band are to go. They are to have a reception there, and will stay two days.

Arrival of the New Mexican Mail.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS—THE GOLD DISCOVERIES—ARMY NEWS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, July 10.

The new Mexican mail arrived yesterday, making schedule time. The mail that arrived there before this one left, went through in fourteen days. The roads may now be considered open and the mails will hereafter run through on time. Mails sent this way arrive some ten days sooner than by the overland California route.

A fine rain has fallen in New-Mexico since the last mail, and crops are reviving.

The mountains around Santa Fé have been on fire for three weeks, and were only extinguished by the heavy rain. The remains of two men who perished in the fire have been brought in, and two more are missing and are supposed to have been burned to death.

The news from the copper mines of the discovery of gold is creating great excitement, and a large number of persons have left Santa Fé and other places for the mines.

Capt. STURGIS, with six companies of First Cavalry from Texas, was encamped on the Arkansas River. Maj. LEDRIX, with four companies of Cavalry and two of Dragoons, is at Big Timber on the Arkansas, and will join Capt. STURGIS in a few days. They would then go on as far as the neighborhood of Denver City for the purpose of hunting up the Kiowa nation of Indians.

An expressman was met by this mail with orders for Maj. LEDRIX to return to the head quarters of Walnut Creek, as some hostile Indians had been there.

Yesterday was the hottest day ever felt in this place, with a suffocating wind. This morning the weather is cool and cloudy.

Another Trot Between Flora Temple and Patchen.

FLORA THE WINNER.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 10.

There was an exciting race on the Suffolk Park this afternoon. The two-mile trot between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* was decided in favor of *Flora Temple* after two heats. The first was won by *Patchen* in 4:51¼. A false start commenced the second heat, the horses continuing around the track amidst the shouts of the excited multitude. The second heat was won by *Flora Temple* in 5:1¼. *Patchen* broke several times, but on coming up on the home tretch nearly lapped *Flora*, when some ruffians entered the track and threw clubs, bats, &c., at the driver of *Patchen*. *Patchen* was withdrawn, having changed owners during the contest. The greatest excitement prevailed among the interested, and much dissatisfaction was expressed at the result. About 3,000 persons were present. The affair was attended with considerable disorder, the arrangements being very imperfect.

Five Persons Drowned While Bathing.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 10.

On the 5th inst. Rev. H. M. NICHOLS, Pastor of the Congregational Church at Minneapolis, his wife and child; Mr. CLEVELAND, his brother-in-law, and two daughters, went into Calhoun Lake for the purpose of bathing, but getting beyond their depth all were drowned, excepting two, an infant of Mrs. CLEVELAND and Rev. Mr. NICHOLS. The sad occurrence has thrown a gloom over the community, where the deceaseds were highly respected.

Fires.

IN WOODSTOCK, C. W.

WOODSTOCK, Tuesday, July 10.

A fire, this morning, in Dundas-street, destroyed STARR'S drug store and ten adjoining buildings. Loss not ascertained, but is fully insured.

IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 9.

A block of 21 houses of four stories each, in the fourth district, were burnt on Saturday. Loss $80,000.

Fatal Accident at Georgetown, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 10.

At Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, on the 4th inst., HOMER HIGGINS and ROBERT GLASS were severely wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon. On the 7th, at a large Douglas meeting at the same place, the same cannon prematurely discharged, instantly killing W. J. OURSLER and severely wounding A. J. BAILEY.

The Government and the Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 10.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals till the 10th of September for the use by the Government of the line or lines of magnetic telegraph from the west line of Missouri to San Francisco under the recent act of Congress, the lowest offer to be accepted, and guarantee given for the performance of the service.

Boston Items.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION—THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOSTON, Tuesday July 10.

Dr. WILLIAM LONGSHAW, of East Cambridge, joined the Arctic schooner *United States* last night, as surgeon and naturalist to the Expedition. The schooner remained below waiting for him.

The Board of Aldermen have authorized Mayor LINCOLN to invite the Prince of Wales to visit Boston.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 10.

Capital stock	$36,581,700
Loans and discounts	65,639,300
Specie	6,087,700
Due from other Banks	9,105,900
Due to other Banks	11,305,000
Deposits	21,133,000
Circulation	7,092,700

Suicide at Milford, N. H.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 10.

At Milford, N. H., to-day, Mrs. SAMUEL SCRIPTURE drowned herself, on learning that her husband had been detected robbing a money drawer in the railroad depot. The man fled, but will probably be arrested.

Sailing of "Emigrants" for Central America.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 10.

The revenue cutter has gone down the harbor to overhaul the schooner *J. B. Taylor*, which sailed from this port to-day for Central America, with a large number of emigrants on board.

Arrival of a Slaver at Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 9.

The schooner *Clotilde*, with 124 Africans on board arrived in Mobile Bay to-day. A steamboat immediately took the negroes up the river.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 10.

The *Europa* will sail at noon to-morrow. Her mails will close at 9 A. M.

THE PACIFIC MAILS.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Refusal to Take the Mails on the 2d.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 5.

DEAR SIR: In answer to the request of the President, as communicated to me by your telegraphic dispatch addressed to me at Saratoga Springs, on the 30th ult., I have to say that the California mails shall go by the steamer of the 11th inst., upon the terms proposed by you, and that the service shall be maintained thrice-monthly until the 4th day of March, 1861.

I have entire confidence that the President will make the recommendation suggested, and I cannot doubt but that Congress will, in view of the exigency, make the compensation just.

Your telegraphic dispatch did not reach me in time to admit of answer before the sailing of the steamer on Monday last, or I should have consented to take the mails by that steamer.

Very respectfully, yours,
C. VANDERBILT.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Post-Master-General.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY—LETTER FROM SENATOR GWIN, OF CALIFORNIA.

To His Excellency the President:

SIR: When I arrived at New-York, to sail for California, yesterday, I ascertained that the steamer would not carry the United States Mails. In company with my colleague, Gov. LATHAM, I called on Mr. ALLEN, the son-in-law and agent of Mr. VANDERBILT, who informed us that his principal had declined to convey the mail for the only legal compensation he could receive, the sea and inland postages, and had also declined to entertain any proposition to carry the mails and rely on Congress for compensation in addition to the revenue from postages.

He also informed us that this determination of Mr. VANDERBILT was final and conclusive. Relying upon the veracity of Mr. ALLEN, and that he would practice no deception upon the Senators from California on a subject of such vital consequence to their constituents, I determined to postpone my departure and return to this City to make one more effort to have the mails conveyed overland to my State.

It was the purpose of Congress in limiting the compensation for ocean service to California, to sea and inland postages, to render certain the conveyance of the entire mail across the continent by the Central route. The debates in the two Houses, and the legislation not perfected, for want of time, demonstrated this. It was not believed that any offer to carry the mails by the ocean route, for the postages, would be made, with honest motives, to promote the public interests.

In the absence of legislation, (which, in the House of Representatives, by the change of four votes, prevented the taking up the amendment of the Senate by a suspension of the rules,) the contractors on the Overland route have proposed a temporary service to carry the entire mail from Railroad to Railroad—that is, from St. Joseph to Folsom, beyond Placerville, three times a week, within twenty-five days' time, for $900,000 per annum, and after the 1st July, 1861, six times a week, within twenty days' time, for the same compensation.

Of their ability to execute the contract, if their proposition is accepted, I do not entertain a doubt. They have great experience in transportation in the region of country where the greatest obstacles on the route exist. They are the originators of the Pony Express on this route, which was an entire success, and would now be in successful operation semi-weekly but for Indian disturbances. They have the means to stock the road and commence the service at once, and could thus make the experiment in the most favorable season of the year whether the heavy printed matter could be transported across the continent at all.

I have carefully scrutinized the cost of this service when competent to convey all the printed matter, as well as such letters as would properly go over this route, and I am satisfied that the proposals the contractors have made are reasonable. This examination on my part originated from one of the contractors having proposed to carry the entire mail three times a week on a shorter schedule time, and afterwards withdrawn his proposition. If it had been accepted by the Department, the service would have been performed, but at a great loss to the contractors.

For eight years the United States paid $738,000 per annum for semi-monthly ocean service to the Pacific coast, and it is now proposed, at an increase of one-sixth to this sum, to carry the mails twelve times a month, instead of twice, and on the very route where a vast majority of the people of the United States wish it carried. It is cheaper service than tri-monthly by the ocean route at $400,000, and should be preferred to it if in competition.

I must be pardoned for the earnestness with which I have urged this subject upon you and your Cabinet. I should be recreant to my constituents if I left a stone unturned to have a fair trial given to establish a daily mail on the Central route, which they have so much at heart. Such a charge has already been made against me, and will be reiterated throughout California, because I did not urge an amendment to the annual Post-office Appropriation bill, making it mandatory on the Postmaster-General to establish this service. I was induced to believe, from conversations with you and the Postmaster-General, that if the public necessities required it you would have the mails—letters as well as printed matter—carried overland if Congress failed to legislate further on the subject. That necessity has arisen, which must be my apology for addressing you this communication.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
WM. M. GWIN.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler.

A TUG-BOAT BLOWN TO PIECES—FIVE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

From the Detroit Advertiser of Saturday.

At about fifteen minutes before 9 o'clock last evening the city was startled by a sudden jar as if caused by a falling building, or the combined discharge of several cannon. Buildings for the distance of several blocks from the river, and up and down from the vicinity of foot of Bates-street, trembled as if starting from their foundation, and sudden alarm seized upon all. In a few moments the cause was known. The boiler of the steam-tug *A. S. Field*, lying at the dock between Bates and Randolph streets, had exploded, and the boat was a total wreck. Thither the citizens hurried by hundreds, clambering and climbing as best they might in the darkness over piles of wood, amid huge timbers and around every kind of rubbish. A mass of sticks and planks was all that remained to be discovered of the tug, and her timbers, cabin, portions of her boiler shell, flues, wood, &c., were lying in heaps upon the dock near by, and strewn about the neighboring premises for the distance of three or four hundred feet. Outside timbers of the dock had been thrown several feet out of place and some lifted high upon piles of wood.

There were upon the tug at the time of the explosion seven persons, viz.: the mate, REMO DUMONT, well-known as once the captain of the schooner *Montezuma*, and last season captain of the schooner *Crevole*; the wheelsman, Wm. MCKENZIE, a young man of Scotch parentage; the engineer, EARON or EATON OWEN, of Newport; two firemen, one a negro, and one of whom, we understand, was GEO ABBOTT; the cook, Mrs. MOREY, and a negro boy, named HOOVER, seven in all, and five of whom are killed. Mrs. MOREY, who was thrown upon the dock, was picked up and taken to Harvie's Hotel. She is not much injured, one side of her face being burned, and one side and arm bruised. Some say she was upon the dock fishing at the time, but this we believe to be a mistake. She was attended by Dr. ALLEN. MCKENZIE was taken to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. His front teeth were knocked out, and his face and breast badly scalded. The first mate was found under a pile of wood near by, still alive, but he died immediately before or just after he had been got out. He was scalded, and cut and bruised. GEORGE ABBOTT was blown several rods away and over a low building. He was dead when found, being terribly cut and scalded. The boy HOOVER was also found dead on the dock. He had a severe cut in the forehead. What direct injuries produced his death or either of them, is not known yet, as no examinations have been made.

These are all the bodies recovered last night. It is known that one, supposed to be the engineer, OWENS, was blown into the water, as he called faintly, "Come, quick," "Hurry," or the like, and was seen with head and arms above the water, struggling. A boat was sent with all speed to him, but he had sunk before it reached him. The other two are, doubtless, in the water, as a diligent search made about the dock and in the yards resulted in finding only the three bodies named, and the woman—Mrs. MOREY.

It may be mentioned, as showing the immense force of the explosion, that the weight of the safety-valve on the engine of the tug—a solid iron ball, weighing, probably, seventy-five or eighty pounds—was found embedded in the earth under the side walk on the east side of Bates-street, between Atwater and Woodbridge. The spot were it was found is at least five hundred feet from the place where the explosion occurred. The ball had passed through the two inch plank of the sidewalk, and had penetrated through eighteen inches of the soil. It is calculated that, to have fallen with such terrific force, it must have been sent at least a thousand feet in the air.

The whistle was thrown into Woodward-avenue, a distance as far as that accomplished by the weight of the safety-valve. A wheelbarrow, on the tug at the time, fell upon the shed roof of THOMBRIDGE, WILCOX & Co., some 300 feet from the tug. The fires of the boiler are lying in the vicinity, some of them 50 feet away. Some of the wood was thrown two or three hundred feet directly away from the river, and a great deal of the rubbish fell on the roofs of the surrounding houses.

The Case of Judge Watrous.

HIS IMPEACHMENT IMMINENT—EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta*, writing from Washington on the 22d ult., says:

"The struggle to secure an impeachment of Judge WATROUS has been great, but not unavailing. There is no longer any doubt of the success of the prosecutors, as regards procuring an impeachment by the House of Representatives. The Judiciary Committee are to-day winding up the case and preparing to report to the House before an adjournment takes place, if possible, though action on the report will not be asked for before the next session of Congress. It is understood the Committee are unanimous in favor of an impeachment, in view of the testimony which has been submitted to them. For instance, Mr. SEIGH, of Galveston, who was foreman of the grand jury in Judge WATROUS' Court in 1848, testifies that Judge WATROUS himself appeared as a witness before the grand jury, and made a speech denying that he had any interest in the New-York Land Company, which was dealing in fraudulent land certificates, and named witnesses who would swear to this statement. A Mr. REYNOLDS was named, who did testify before the grand jury, but his letters were produced before the Committee here, written to some friend, saying: 'Judge WATROUS has assigned to me his interest, in order that I might testify before the grand jury,' &c.

Your telegraphic dispatch did not reach me in time to admit of answer before the sailing of the steamer on Monday last, or I should have consented to take the mails by that steamer.

Very respectfully, yours,
C. VANDERBILT.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Post-Master-General.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY—LETTER FROM SENATOR GWIN, OF CALIFORNIA.

To His Excellency the President:

SIR: When I arrived at New-York, to sail for California, yesterday, I ascertained that the steamer would not carry the United States Mails. In company with my colleague, Gov. LATHAM, I called on Mr. ALLEN, the son-in-law and agent of Mr. VANDERBILT, who informed us that his principal had declined to convey the mail for the only legal compensation he could receive, the sea and inland postages, and had also declined to entertain any proposition to carry the mails and rely on Congress for compensation in addition to the revenue from postages.

He also informed us that this determination of Mr. VANDERBILT was final and conclusive. Relying upon the veracity of Mr. ALLEN, and that he would practice no deception upon the Senators from California on a subject of such vital consequence to their constituents, I determined to postpone my departure and return to this City to make one more effort to have the mails conveyed overland to my State.

It was the purpose of Congress in limiting the compensation for ocean service to California, to sea and inland postages, to render certain the conveyance of the entire mail across the continent by the Central route. The debates in the two Houses, and the legislation not perfected, for want of time, demonstrated this. It was not believed that any offer to carry the mails by the ocean route, for the postages, would be made, with honest motives, to promote the public interests.

In the absence of legislation, (which, in the House of Representatives, by the change of four votes, prevented the taking up the amendment of the Senate by a suspension of the rules,) the contractors on the Overland route have proposed a temporary service to carry the entire mail from Railroad to Railroad—that is, from St. Joseph to Folsom, beyond Placerville, three times a week, within twenty-five days' time, for $900,000 per annum, and after the 1st July, 1861, six times a week, within twenty days' time, for the same compensation.

Of their ability to execute the contract, if their proposition is accepted, I do not entertain a doubt. They have great experience in transportation in the region of country where the greatest obstacles on the route exist. They are the originators of the Pony Express on this route, which was an entire success, and would now be in successful operation semi-weekly but for Indian disturbances. They have the means to stock the road and commence the service at once, and could thus make the experiment in the most favorable season of the year whether the heavy printed matter could be transported across the continent at all.

I have carefully scrutinized the cost of this service when competent to convey all the printed matter, as well as such letters as would properly go over this route, and I am satisfied that the proposals the contractors have made are reasonable. This examination on my part originated from one of the contractors having proposed to carry the entire mail three times a week on a shorter schedule time, and afterwards withdrawn his proposition. If it had been accepted by the Department, the service would have been performed, but at a great loss to the contractors.

For eight years the United States paid $738,000 per annum for semi-monthly ocean service to the Pacific coast, and it is now proposed, at an increase of one-sixth to this sum, to carry the mails twelve times a month, instead of twice, and on the very route where a vast majority of the people of the United States wish it carried. It is cheaper service than tri-monthly by the ocean route at $400,000, and should be preferred to it if in competition.

I must be pardoned for the earnestness with which I have urged this subject upon you and your Cabinet. I should be recreant to my constituents if I left a stone unturned to have a fair trial given to establish a daily mail on the Central route, which they have so much at heart. Such a charge has already been made against me, and will be reiterated throughout California, because I did not urge an amendment to the annual Post-office Appropriation bill, making it mandatory on the Postmaster-General to establish this service. I was induced to believe, from conversations with you and the Postmaster-General, that if the public necessities required it you would have the mails—letters as well as printed matter—carried overland if Congress failed to legislate further on the subject. That necessity has arisen, which must be my apology for addressing you this communication.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
WM. M. GWIN.

The New Arctic Expedition.

DEPARTURE OF DR. HAYES.

From the Boston Traveller, July 9.

The "*Springhill*," which has been fitted out for Dr. HAYES' Arctic Expedition, was towed down to Nantasket Roads by the *R. B. Forbes*, Saturday afternoon, and left there at anchor, ready to sail with the first favorable wind. A salute was fired from Long wharf, as she weighed anchor, and this was answered by a gun from on board, the dipping of the ensign and a display of the masonic flag at the foremast head. A large party went down in the *Forbes*, and on board the *Springhill* were Gov. BANKS, Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Rev. N. M. GAYLORD, and other distinguished persons from this city and vicinity; Dr. G. T. WOODWARD, a member of the New-York Committee; E. C. HOMMER, Danish Vice-Consul at this port; the Executive Committee on the Expedition, &c. After spending a short time on deck these gentlemen repaired to the cabin, where a very pleasant hour was spent, though no formal speeches were made.

Gov. BANKS proposed the health of Dr. HAYES, and wished him "an open sea out and warm hearts to welcome his return." Dr. HAYES responded briefly, and then sentiments were proposed and responded to in a conversational manner.

Subsequently Mr. BAKER, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in their behalf, formally presented the vessel and all its stores and outfits to Dr. HAYES, as his exclusive property.

Dr. HAYES responded, expressing himself fully satisfied with the vessel, which had been made as strong as wood and iron could be made, and was believed to be equal if not superior to the *Advance*. They had sufficient food to sustain life four years, if necessary, and all he could complain of was that they had given him too much. He proposed to push forward this Summer, so as to reach Smith's Strait early in December. He would pass the Winter in a harbor as far North as 70 or 80 degrees. Next Spring he would carry forward provisions with the aid of dogs, following in person with the metallic life-boat. If they did not meet the Polar Sea, they would pass another Winter in the ice, but he believed they should find a navigable sea. He expressed the most unbounded thanks to the people of Boston for their liberality in the matter. He spoke of his astronomer, SONTAG, who had been on one of Dr. KANE'S expeditions, and was known to be competent, and of Capt. MCCORMICK, as an officer in whom he had full confidence. The mate, DODGE, and all the other officers and men were complimented for the spirit they manifested. He did not think the expedition was so perilous as had been imagined, and said if alive they could find their way home.

He introduced his officers, and Capt. MCCORMICK and Mr. DODGE made brief speeches, promising to follow and aid Dr. HAYES as long as they had life.

The visitors soon after returned in the *Forbes*, arriving back at 6½ o'clock.

The following is a list of the officers and crew of whom the expedition consists:

Dr. ISAAC I. HAYES, Commander, Philadelphia, 28 years old; Dr. August Sontag, astronomer and second in command, Schleswig, Germany, 28; Samuel I. McCormick, master, New-York, 32; Henry W. Dodge, mate, New-York, 32; George F. Knorr, captain's clerk, Philadelphia, 19; Henry G. Radcliffe, assistant astronomer, Albany, 21; Gibson Carutners, carpenter, Lexington, Va., 30; Colin C. Starr, cabin boy, Halifax, N. S., 17; Frank L. Harris, steward, Boston, 33; John Williams, cook, Sweden, 47. Seamen—Charles McCormick, New-York, 39; William Miller, Hamburg, 22; Harvey S. Heywood, Plainfield, N. H., 24; Thomas F. Browne, Boston, 26; John McDonald, Boston, 24; Thomas Bowman, New-York, 30.

Lynch Law in Iowa.

HANGING OF A MURDERER BY THE MOB.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, of the 6th, gives the following particulars of the fate of KEPHART, who murdered Mrs. JANE WILLIS and her two children, as we have already stated:

FAIRFIELD, Wednesday, July 4—3 P. M.

When KEPHART was first arrested and brought to the jail, his captors came with him on horseback, galloping rapidly to avoid the excited multitude; his feet were tied with a rope, one end of which was untied to allow him to run into the jail, and he hastily passed into the cell with the rope dragging tied to the other leg. This piece of rope he secreted; in the hurry and excitement it was not thought of again by the Sheriff or any one. This piece of rope, handcuffed as he was, he to-day tied to bars of his prison door, and slipping the noose around his neck, standing on the edge of his bed, let his body fall; by drawing his knees up, he kept his feet from the floor.

When found he was speechless, and remained speechless until one hour ago. It is now thought that he will recover. He evidently was determined to die, as he could have relieved the choking by standing on his feet. C.

FAIRFIELD, Thursday, July 5—10½ A. M.

I have just witnessed the most exciting and painful scene. Two hundred and fifty men from the vicinity of Batavia, where the murdered victims were found, came into Fairfield one hour ago, organized on horseback and in wagons, passed around the public park, orderly and quiet, the poor orphan boy in the van. They rode to the Court-House and Jail, surrounded it and halted. Our citizens rapidly assembled; our County Judge asked to be heard; next WILSON, SLAGLE, COLLINS, from Batavia, AGUESON, NGUSA, LAMSON, MYERS, and others. They were all listened to—they asked not to defend KEPHART, but appealed to all good citizens to defend the law. All was of no avail, they had come for KEPHART—they had erected his gallows and dug his grave on the banks of Cedar Creek—KEPHART they would have, and they held up the lonely orphan boy. Next they took a scantling and battered down door after door to KEPHART'S cell, and took the feeble old man, black with guilt, from our jail. He is now on his way to his gallows and grave.

The men who took him from our jail were old and respected citizens of our county and State. They were cool, decided, determined. There are no better citizens in the State, and, right or wrong, they took the responsibility.

LYNCHING A HORSE THIEF.

From the Washington (Iowa) Press, July 4.

On the night of the 21st of April a horse was stolen from ALLEN MEEK, of this County, two or three miles north of Washington. The thief made his escape, but was tracked by a brother of Mr. MEEK to the vicinity of St. Joseph, Missouri. Here the thief had disposed of the horse, and shortly stole a pair of mules, in which he was detected, and fully identified as the rogue who had stolen the horse from this County. A meeting of the citizens was held, and the thief tried and sentenced to be hung. A Committee was sent with him into the woods for the purpose of lynching him or extorting a confession. After one or two swings at the rope he confessed to stealing the mules and a number of other animals, among them the one from Mr. MEEK. He was taken down and 120 lashes administered to him and put in jail at St. Joseph. From jail, however, he escaped the second night, through aid of accomplices outside, letting out at the same time four or five other prisoners. Crawling into a freight car on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, he came to Hannibal without being discovered. In a few hours after his arrival he stole another horse and started south, but had not gone more than twenty miles before he was overtaken, brought back, and identified by men from St. Joseph as the same person who had been lashed there a few days previous and escaped from their jail. He was then taken out and hung till dead. The name of the thief was MARTIN T. WRIGHT. These are the particulars as they were given by Mr. MEEK, who returned a day or two since.

Along the Overland Route.

A MURDER—A STATION ATTACKED BY INDIANS—HOW THE MAIL IS MANAGED.

From the Missouri Republican July 7.

A passenger who came through in the last Overland Mail, furnishes us with the following items:

At the Overland Mail Company's station, "Head of the Conche," one —— SCHELLENBURGER, a German, lately of Fredericksburgh, Texas, shot his wife on the morning of the 24th ult. It was supposed by the community to have been intentional on his part, and summary justice would have been dealt out to him at once, but he asserted that it was accidental. His wife also told those who came to the house the same story. She is not expected to live, the ball passing through her from side to side. She had been very cruelly treated and beaten by her husband recently, which fact was known by the neighbors, causing in their minds the impression of his guilt in the act of shooting.

On Tuesday the 19th inst., at 10 A. M., the Camanches made an attack upon the Overland Mail Company's station, at the head of the Conche, and caused a stampede of nine mules and one horse, belonging to the Mail Company, which they succeeded in driving off.

Mr. J. SHEPHARD, the station-keeper, resisted the assault of the Indians, and shot a horse from under one of them in attempting to kill the rider, the ball striking in the neck of the animal. At about the same time, some twenty-five Indians made a charge upon him and killed and scalped him. He was buried the following day.

Our informant gives it as his opinion that the San Antonio and El Paso line, so far as mail service is concerned between the East and California, is of little account; and, in fact, the manner in which the duty is at present discharged could well be dispensed with. As an example, the last Overland Mail from California reached El Paso at 7 P. M., June 21st, and left at 7½, followed by the San Antonio stage from El Paso, at 3 P. M., of 23d June, when both stages were at the station together. Before daylight of the 24th the San Antonio ran past the Overland stage, arrived at Camp Stockton, or Comanche Springs, at which point the road to San Antonio diverges, changed their mail, and left a few minutes prior to the arrival of the Overland. All mail matter for San Antonio and places on that route was thereby compelled to remain at Camp Stockton a number of days. The mail-bag going from San Antonio to El Paso was lost on the way, picked up, and took on by the conductor of the Overland.

The above facts, our informant states he was an eye witness of, having noted particularly the mail matters taken from the Santa Fé mail at Camp Stockton.

The performance of the Overland Mail Company is good generally, except upon arrival at Fort Smith after 10 P. M., they lay over until day, thus causing, at this season of the year, a delay of just 24 hours, so far as the arrival at St. Louis is concerned.

Political Miscellany.

The Louisville *Courier* states positively that Mr. GUTHRIE is not in favor of the election of Mr. DOUGLAS. It does not enlighten the public as to his predilections, however.

A difficulty has arisen among the stockholders of the Kentucky *Statesman*, the Democratic organ at Lexington. The majority of them are for Mr. DOUGLAS, while the editor supports Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Washington *States* learns on good authority that those citizens of Occoquan, Prince William County, Va., who, some time ago, passed resolutions indorsing Republican doctrines, have been guilty of the additional enormity of raising a Lincoln and Hamlin flag-pole.

"Occasional" states in the Philadelphia *Press* that, prior to the Baltimore Convention, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE assured the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, in the most positive terms, that he would take the stump for that gentleman in every Northwestern State, should he be nominated.

Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, of Wisconsin, has been making a brief sojourn in Plymouth, Mass. The people of the town projected a serenade in his honor, on the evening of Saturday; but, finding that they would not be so successful in calling him out as Mr. PRYOR was, they dropped the matter.

Col. W. H. CARROLL, Postmaster at Memphis, has been removed, and M. C. GALLOWAY, editor of the *Avalanche*, appointed in his place. Col. CARROLL was a member of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and voted for DOUGLAS. He is a son of Gov. CARROLL, the bosom friend of JACKSON and his aid in several campaigns.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* asserts that Senator BIGLER and his coadjutors have determined not to nominate a Breckinridge Electoral ticket in Indiana, in the expectation that a struggle between Messrs. LINCOLN and DOUGLAS would result in favor of the latter, thus increasing the chances of the election going to the House.

Mayor WOOD made the following reply to an invitation to be present and address a Douglas mass meeting which was held in Baltimore on Monday evening:

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of the 3d inst., I have to say that it will give me pleasure to attend the proposed meeting for Monday next. You may announce me to speak, and I shall be there unless prevented by imperative public duties.

Very truly, yours, FERNANDO WOOD.

To Hon. HENRY MAY and others, Committee.

Under the head of "Old Lady Bates," the Atlanta *Locomotive*, of the 4th, lets steam escape after this fashion: "This old Black Republican passed through here yesterday. He took the Georgia train. He looks very venerable, having tolerably white whiskers. His eyes have a nervous and restless appearance. We felt such an utter contempt for him that his presence was painful to us. We do not like to see the fanatic tribe polluting our soil. We hope he may never come to Atlanta again, if he can make it convenient to go round the place. That the State of Missouri should suffer so foul an apostate to remain in her borders is an everlasting stain upon her escutcheon."

The Douglas Democrats in Newark, N. J., held a meeting on Monday evening. Among the resolutions under discussion was the following:

Resolved, That although we are of the firm conviction that Mr. DOUGLAS was fairly chosen as the candidate of the Democracy of this Union by the National Convention assembled at Baltimore, and that he is the regular nominee of the Party, yet we will be generous to those who honestly hold to an opposite opinion on this point and, in the spirit of harmony and conciliation meet the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE on common ground, and unite our forces, so that we may more effectually crush out Black Republicanism in the conservative State of New-Jersey.

This resolution, with the series of which it was a part, gave rise to an animated debate, but all were finally rejected by a nearly unanimous vote.

MESSRS. FRANCIS E. RIVES, THOMAS WALLACE, THOMAS BRANCH and A. M. KELLY, have issued a long address to the Democracy of Virginia. Its chief aim is to refute the doctrine that it is the duty of Congress to provide for the protection of Slave property in the Territories by special legislation, if the Territorial legislatures fail to make such provision. They claim that this power and duty, which is asserted on behalf of Congress is anomalous; that if it were lawful it would be physically impracticable; that to exercise it in contravention of the popular will, would be a snare to the South; that the establishment of this doctrine would perpetuate the Slavery agitation in Congress; that it is a question of purely legal construction of powers, and that it belongs to the judiciary; that it sweeps away the last bulwark of Southern safety on the Slavery question, and, finally, that if the principle were expedient, practicable and useful in its nature, it is at this period unnecessary.

The Galena (Ill.) *Advertiser* of the 7th notices the arrival home of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE. The Wide Awakes welcomed him with a torch light procession. Mr. WASHBURNE made a speech in acknowledgment of his gratitude at the demonstration. He tersely reviewed the action of Congress during the past exciting session, referring particularly to the election of Speaker, the fate of the Kansas bill, Homestead bill, Post-office bill, and other measures of the highest importance, and showing how the wishes of the people and the interests of the laboring freemen of our country have been sacrificed by the Democratic Senate. After alluding in eloquent terms to the gallant standard-bearer of the Republican hosts, he paid his respects to the defunct Democratic Party and its "two orphan children." He closed his remarks by renewing his expression of pleasure at meeting so many of his fellow-citizens under such gratifying circumstances.

The Petersburg, Va., *Express* of the 9th says that Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR addressed a very large assemblage at Phœnix Hall, on Saturday night last, in explanation of his position in relation to his support of the BRECKINRIDGE and LANE nominations, and upon the general topics in connection with it. His support of the Secedeis, as they were styled, was based upon principle and consistency. His action was in unison with the voice of the South, and to be with the South under any and all circumstances was his greatest pride and his most determined aim. With every Southern Democratic Senator except one; with every Democratic Representative from Virginia, except one; and with every Southern State as represented in the National Convention, standing firmly by the standard of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, while none but Northern Democrats, hostile in sentiment and insulting in their conduct to the South, stood by the DOUGLAS flag, how could he have done otherwise, unless recreant to his own land and to his own people? Mr. PRYOR discussed the question at considerable length, with perspicuity and force, and was repeatedly applauded.

Mr. JOSEPH NEWMAN, of the firm of NEWMAN & BROTHER, Baltimore, piano manufacturers, has got himself into trouble in Winchester, Tenn., on the suspicion of being an Abolitionist engaged in the circulation of HELPER'S book. The citizens of that place held a meeting and passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of his conduct. That they made a mistake in the person is evident from a statement in the Columbia, S. C. *Guardian*. That print says: "Mr. NEWMAN has a farm in the neighborhood of this city, and is a slave owner. We have known him before his residence here, and never heard any suspicion of his integrity, personal or political. While it is important in our Southern communities to be vigilant in excluding suspicious characters, care should be taken that the innocent should be protected. We have no doubt the citizens of Winchester will promptly retract their hasty action in the case, where there is clearly a mistake. Mr. NEWMAN is a Southern man by birth, feeling and choice of residence." That indorsement must set matters right.

As the telegraph has already announced, the Bell and Everett party in Louisiana has nominated its electoral ticket. There is already a Breckinridge ticket in the field, and now it only remains for the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS to nominate theirs. The New-Orleans *Picayune* calls attention to the complicated character of the State Electoral law. Up to 1835, Presidential electors were appointed by the Legislature. Then, in consequence of the delay in the preceding year in deciding whether the vote of the State should be thrown for CRAWFORD, ADAMS or CLAY, the law was altered so as to give the people the choice of electors. It divides the State into six electoral districts, the boundaries of which are now doubtful, and required "that every voter shall vote for six persons, each one of whom shall reside in some one of these districts, and all in different districts from each other. If any elector votes for more than one person residing in the same district, the vote is good for only the first one named. Two persons inhabiting the same district shall not be chosen elector. In counting the votes at the seat of Government, the person receiving a greater number of votes throughout the State, than any other person residing in the same district, must be declared elected; and no other person in that district shall be an elector, "however great may be the majority which he may have obtained over any other person residing in a different district." The only qualification of elector is that he must be a legal voter in one of the parishes comprising the district in which he is the candidate. These restrictions the *Picayune* considers useless and perplexing.

From Havana and Nassau.

The steamship *Karnak* arrived at this port last night, from Havana on the 4th and Nassau, N. P., on the 8th inst.

The health of Havana is good. Scarcely any cases of yellow fever have occurred. The weather was fine. A great deal of rain had recently fallen.

Nassau was healthy and pleasant as usual.

We are indebted to Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, Purser of the *Karnak*, for favors.

**Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SAL

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children, or in sewing, by a family going abroad; she can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 103 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid, or would assist in taking care of children or do plain sewing; the best of City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 101 8th-av., near 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required, or take care of children; good City reference. Apply at No. 111 [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, and understands pastry; no objection to assist in washing; the best of City reference given from her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; she understands game and soups, all kinds of French cooking, and all kinds of baking and pastry; also, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 119 West 26th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies, ice creams, game and fancy dishes; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, bread, biscuits and pastry; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 10 Neilson-place, between Clinton and Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A REspectable private family as cook; understands it in all its branches; a good bread and cake baker; the best of recommendations given; call for two days at No. 462 6th av., corner 28th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle aged woman as good cook; has good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 50 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; first-rate reference from her last place. Would go in the country. Inquire at No. 331 West 26th st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch. Address No. 105 2d-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman who has the best of City reference, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and pie maker and baker, and an excellent laundress; has good references. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and a first-rate baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good reference from last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 106 East 23d st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or laundress, either in a private family or first-class boarding house, by a woman who is an excellent cook and is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman as first rate cook, and to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Address, or apply for two days, No. 131 West 30th-st., second floor, rear house.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman to cook or do general housework; best of City reference. Call at No. 184 East 36th-st., fourth floor.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a neat, respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a competent, economizing and really valuable servant, and will be very highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at 85 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; has good City reference. Please call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Apply at No. 211 East 18th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 155 East 17th-st.

AS LADY'S ATTENDANT.—A YOUNG Protestant lady is most anxious to obtain a situation as attendant on an elderly or invalid lady; would be willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to take charge of children and do plain sewing; good references. Address A., No. 426 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID OR HOUSEKEEPER.—An experienced person wishes a situation as lady's maid or housekeeper in a respectable family. Address M. L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing; is fully competent; will produce the best City reference. Apply for 2 days, at No. 167 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 304 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation to take care of an invalid old gentleman or lady, or would take the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 162 East 29th-st., for three days; the best of reference.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse, by a middle-aged Protestant woman; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good sewer; has objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; is capable of doing either; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lived five years in her last place. Please call at No. 69 West 19th-st., in the hoop-skirt store, first door west of the 6th av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy girl, with good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; can make children's clothing, and take charge of a baby from its birth, or will wait on a lady that boards. Wages $7; city or country. Call or address No. 316 East 13d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, or will have no objection to assist with light chamberwork. No objection to the country. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th-sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at No. 90 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress, and would assist with chamberwork, or would take charge of a grown child; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS TRAVELING NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle aged English woman would like a situation with a family about to travel; has no objection to any part; would take charge of an invalid, or take the care of an infant from its birth; the best of reference can be given. Address E. W., or can be seen at Myrtle-av., fifth door from Houston-st., third floor, Brooklyn.

AS TRAVELING SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl to go to California with a family, or travel with a lady as lady's maid or child's nurse; is an experienced seamstress; understands dressmaking and embroidery. Reference, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 West [illegible]-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a very respectable young woman, with the best of City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. [illegible] East 17th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, by a respectable young Protestant woman; the best of City reference given; understands her business perfectly. Inquire at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation in the country as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse and chambermaid, by a very competent girl with satisfactory reference. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. [illegible] 5th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE [illegible] may be obtained at the Employment [illegible] Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. MISS GELD, Matron.

EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF HELP CAN [illegible] fully competent and well [illegible] City and country, at the Employment Institute, No. 10 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. [illegible] where efficient [illegible] can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has [illegible] of these women and girls from five to [illegible] years.

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE [illegible] désire trouver une bonne famille. Elle parle Anglais [illegible] Adressez vous deux jours au No. [illegible] 8th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN not now requiring his services, a situation in a private family for an English butler, of unexceptionable habits and well qualified in every way to give satisfaction to his employer. Address Box No. 1,676 General Post-office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived with the first families in this City; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call at, or address, No. 470 4th-st., near 2d av., in the store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and a careful driver, and can give high recommendations; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. Address COACHMAN, No 9 Thompson-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a steady, careful driver; wages moderate; would like a situation as groom in a respectable country hotel. References of the highest order. Address M. H., No. 267 William-st., corner of Spruce.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Frenchman of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference, and no objection to the country. Address, or call on, SAMUEL LOWRY, No. 932 Broadway, where the advertiser can be found.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as groom and coachman; he can produce the best of reference from his last place, where he lived over two years; would go in the country. Apply at J. Wilson's stable, office corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant man, with good references, as coachman; has the best of reference; is sober, honest, and willing. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener and take care of a cow and milk; he is a trustworthy man and has good reference, and understands the care of fowls. A note addressed to P. KEEFFE, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a young man as coachman and groom; understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, fruit trees and vines; or would take charge of a gentleman's place; good reference from his last place. Address C. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman or groom with a private family; understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful; would prefer the country; has good references from his last employer. Address J. A. Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and is a careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer; would make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a competent hand over horses, and a steady driver; is willing to be generally useful; would assist in the garden. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; has good references from his last employer; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address J. A., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—Situation wanted; no objection to the country; can produce good reference. Address, for two days, D. R. T., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation on a farm; has 4 years' experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest; is willing to assist at anything where his labor is required. Address B. B., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. E., Box No. 216 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—AN ACTIVE AND REspectable single young man wants employment; would like to go to some respectable place in the country; is well acquainted with gardening, driving, and the care of stock. Satisfactory references from late employers. A note to J. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables; and also understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; can go well recommended from his last employer in the City. Can be seen for three days at No. 156 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. A. KELLY.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by a German Protestant young man; good reference can be given from his last place. Address No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A MAN wishes a situation as groom and coachman; he is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to go in the country. Address W. Y., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as such in some country hotel or Summer house, by an active young man, of pleasing address and genteel appearance; good City and country references given in regard of his qualifications. Address A. B. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS PRIVATE WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUation in a private family as such by a single young man who understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference to that effect; he is willing and obliging. Address A. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A gentleman of ability, and who can bring in near-by trade, either in the dry goods or grocery business. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

A MAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER WISH SITUATIONS.—He understands the management of a farm; is a fruit and flower gardener; understands grafting and pruning of all kinds of trees. His wife is a good cook, and the daughter can do all kinds of fine knitting. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 231 8d av.

HELP WANTED.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a very small private family; must have City reference. Apply at No. 180 East Broadway.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A CAPABLE WOman to do the general housework of a small private family; must be a good laundress and good plain cook, and have good recommendation. Apply at No. 168 West Houston-st., corner of Macdougal.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO DO the general housework in a small quiet family; must be fully competent and have good references. Apply at No. 115 William-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A CAPABLE GIRL to do general housework; must be well recommended. Inquire at No. 11 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A RELIABLE girl, with good City references, to take care of children and do plain sewing and light chamberwork. Must be willing to travel if necessary. Apply, corner of Fulton and Bedford avs., Brooklyn, behind the 9th Ward Police-station. Wages $6.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CHILdren's maid and seamstress wanted, to care for three half grown children at Riverdale, fourteen miles on the Hudson. Apply, with references, at No. 53 Park Place, up stairs, from 9 to 12 A. M.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN.—WANTED A REspectable and capable Protestant woman to take charge of the general housework of a family of four persons, living at Carmansville. Apply at the office of S. HARRISON & SON'S factory, No. 360 West 24th-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, as wet nurse; must be perfectly healthy. Apply at No. 386 6th-av., first door below 25th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A SMART, RELIAble and energetic young man, perfectly familiar with the shipment of goods. Apply, with references, to W. S. & G. H. THOMPSON & CO., No. 380 Broadway, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. to-day.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—AN EXPERT accountant and superior penman, for a large concern; a fair salary will be given to one qualified in every respect. Address ACCOUNTS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

MACHINE STITCHER WANTED FOR shirts and collars; one that thoroughly understands her business. Also, fine shirt-makers. Apply immediately, to JACKSON & PURDY, No. 367 Broadway.

WANTED.—PERSONS OF RESPECTABILITY and of good business habits, who are in want of situations, and can bring good references, will receive prompt attention by calling at WORCESTER & CO.'S, No. 363 Broadway, Room No. 8. Hours from 9 to 5. Letters should inclose stamps.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. $100

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. [illegible]. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 675 Broadway, Rev. [illegible] BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April [illegible].

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 590 BROADWAY [illegible] Classes; French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. [illegible] Terms [illegible] per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ANDREWS [illegible] Academy, Greenville [illegible] Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. [illegible] Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIATE organization with a systematic Domestic department. [illegible] Fall term opens Aug. [illegible] Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by [illegible] JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars furnished on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
THE CHATHAM BANK PROPERTY,
SITUATE ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF DUANE AND CHAMBERS STS., AS EXTENDED,
(If not previously sold at private sale.)

The lot on the southeast corner of Chambers-st. (as extended according to law) and Duane-st., comprising a front of 41 feet 3 inches on Chambers-st., 19 feet 5 inches on Duane-st., 38 feet on the easterly side, and 50 feet 5 inches on the southerly side, together with the brown-stone building covering the original lot, 28 by about 80 feet, and known as the Chatham Bank. The building was built a few years since, in the very best and most substantial manner of materials the best that could be procured in the market, and suitable for use again.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

The property will be sold free and clear of all taxes and assessments. The purchaser to remove the building previous to 1st September next.

For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 11, at 1 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a large sale of wagons and harnesses—20 top wagons, new and second-hand, various styles; 1 second-hand brett, cloth-lined, in good order; 2 large rockaways, one two-seat, one three do.; 1 extension-top two-seat wagon, light, for one horse; 1 light two-seat road wagon, no top; 2½ road wagons, City built, very stylish and light; 10 no-top wagons, new and second-hand; 1 straight rockaway, for family horse; 1 light express wagon; 1 second-hand doctor's gig, in good order. Also, harness, double and single sets; light buggy harness, express do., coach do.; ladies' and gents' saddles, whips, halters, sheets, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—THIS MORNING, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, at the four-story brown house, No. 36 Great Jones-st., the entire elegant furniture, viz., rosewood parlor suite, velvet, tapestry and other carpets, marble etagere, a fine armoir à glace, one Plimpton and one Needham patent bedstead, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany and other bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, bedding, &c., one superior extension dining-table, china, crockery, glassware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 11th, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 7 Bowling Green, by order of the Executors of Stephen Whitney, Esq., deceased, an assortment of household furniture, Brussels and Wilton carpets, mahogany piano, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany sofas and lounges, hair mattresses, Brussels stairs carpets, stair rods oil paintings, gilt frame engravings, white china dinner sets, &c., painted wash stands, round table, &c. Also, a large lot of Japanese furniture in good order, and to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, 11TH instant, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
400 shares Mechanics' Bank, $25 each.
75 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
40 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
24 shares New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., $100 each.
Stock sales EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales any days required. Office, No. 35 Wall st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 92 Columbia-st., opposite Pineapple-st., a general assortment of furniture; splendid rosewood piano and stool, by G. Hewes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, mattresses, beds and bedding, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, parlor heater, Winship refrigerator, gas chandeliers and brackets, crockery and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY S. DRAPER.—THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) July 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for cash, the sloop yacht SCUD, 75 tons burden, with furniture, anchor, boat, sails, flags, forecastle, cabin furniture, &c., as per inventory.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Philip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown depot. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

OCEANIC HOUSE, WITH ABOUT TWO acres of land, at Coney Island, will be sold positively at public auction, July 12, at 12 M., in the vestibule of the City Hall, Brooklyn.
$3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of D. C. & J. WINSLOW, Attorneys, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 96 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

FLAGS.
POLITICAL FLAGS.
AMERICAN FLAGS.
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 65 John-st.

FISHING TACKLE.

Rods, reels, lines, snells, gut, and all sorts of fishing tackle, powder-flasks and shot-pouches, of newest patterns, and all articles for fishing and shooting for sale by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 65 Fulton-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE SPECIAL MEETING—July 10, 1860, President Wm. Hall in the Chair; H. Meigs, Recording Secretary.

Decease of Vice President BUNTING.—Thomas McElrath, Corresponding Secretary and Agent of the Institute, offered the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted by the Institute:

Whereas, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, the American Institute is bereft of one of its chief officers and most active members; and *Whereas*, This Institute, entertaining a high appreciation of the long, useful and disinterested services of their deceased colaborer in the various responsible positions which for a long series of years he held in this body; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of their first Vice-President, JOHN A. BUNTING, the American Institute has sustained a severe loss; and the common cause of agriculture and the mechanic arts a steadfast and devoted friend.

Resolved, That in this sudden bereavement this Institute not only lament their own loss of a valued officer and esteemed brother, but deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their still greater loss of a husband and parent.

Resolved, That the members of the Institute do now proceed in a body to the late residence of the deceased, to join in the solemn service which consigns the dust to its mother earth, and to assist in performing the last sad offices which can be rendered to the mortal remains of our late and lamented Vice-President.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Institute and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and published.

Resolved, That the members now attend the funeral ceremonies of their deceased Vice-President.

Adopted unanimously, and the Institute adjourned.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.

See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bottling Water, $5 per dozen.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House and No. 561 Broadway.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS,—Gold Dust, Coins, Medals, Diamonds, Pearls and Precious Stones bought at No. [illegible] Chatham-st. N. B.—Fine Gold and Rolled Silver, for plating, constantly on hand, at office No. [illegible] Chatham-st.
A. BARNARD, Gold and Silver Refiner.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The subscriber, a graduate of Columbia College, will sail about the 1st of August directly for Bremen, with the design of spending some years in Germany. He would, for a moderate remuneration, take charge of boys and place them in the famous Government School in Bremen, on the River Weser, where pupils are fitted for the Universities, professions and commerce. Arrangements were made last Summer with a German family in Bremen, to superintend the education of American boys, to take them as boarders in a fine old mansion, to look after their clothing and their health, and to report faithfully to the parents in this country, thus dispensing with the services of private tutors. The entire charge for board, washing and tuition, without the least necessity for extras, is $[illegible] per annum, payable quarterly in advance. [illegible] For further particulars, apply by letter to C. W. MAYNARD, care of C. A. Bates, P. O., New-York.

References—President King, Prof. Joy, Col. Coll.; Dr. John Torrey, U. S. Assay-office and Benj. H. Field.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT MUSIC and painting for many years, wishes a position as teacher of these branches in an Institute; will, if required, assist in other departments of instruction. Address TEACHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH governess desires a resident engagement; thorough instruction in English, French, music, singing, drawing; studied under eminent masters in London and Paris. Address E. G., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence in teaching desires a situation as teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English branches, French, German, Latin and drawing; references given and required. Address M. A. R., Box No. [illegible], Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED.—A MALE TEACHER FOR A PRIvate school, combining the qualifications of organist for a church. A competent applicant will find a very pleasant position. [illegible] Address immediately, Box No. 3,000 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—AT NO. 146 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., near 2d-av., a large sitting-room and bedroom, with good pantries, on second floor, front and back; also, one large back parlor, elegant furniture, in a first-class stone house; excellent table; possession immediately; best of references given and required.

BOARD.—CAN BE HAD IN THE FAMILY OF A Presbyterian clergyman, in the upper part of the City, for a few months. Superior rooms, a quiet, religious home; charges reasonable. Address BOARDING, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 46 SANDS-ST.—Desirable rooms with partial board for gentlemen, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Also, a large unfurnished room on second floor, for a gentleman and wife. Transient boarders well accommodated.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, one block from Columbia, and convenient to Wall and Fulton ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

TO LET.—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET with or without board, four very pleasant airy rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; all newly furnished; gas baths, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 8th-st., east side of town preferred. Address, stating location and terms, W. E. R., Box No. 1,151 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, within a short distance of the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 189 *Times* office.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN THE neighborhood of Madison-square, one large room, or a large and small room, with breakfast and use of bath-room. Address pre-paid, Box No 3,523 Post-office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, AND ROOMS AND Board, may be had at No. 54 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—EITHER TRANSIENT OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J. This beautiful retreat, arranged for the residence of about twenty families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated, to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles, and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large hall with music always available for social enjoyment, without charge. Terms $6 to $8 weekly, each person. Apply at No. 578 Broadway, Foreman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed Company.
Cut this out for preservation. JAS. WARREN.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMIlies can procure first-class board and accommodation, commanding the best view of the beautiful Lake Mohegan and surrounding wood and mountain scenery. But few are yet aware that a spot so charming to the lover of fine landscape, boating, and fishing can be reached in two hours from the City. Several eligible building sites on sale. Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES DEsirous to acquire the French language, music, &c., can obtain good board, for the Summer season, in the Protestant French Young Ladies' Institute, located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bloomfield, N. J., 12 miles from New-York by railroad. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MAY BE OBTAINED within six minutes drive of the New-Hamburg depôt on Hudson River Railroad, in a large and well shaded country farm-house. A liberal table kept; two large rooms on first floor, and two small ones on second floor. For particulars of same, inquire of E. B. SERVOSS, Park Bank.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Esopus, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARD AT SARATOGA.—FOUR or five can be accommodated with good board, where the comforts of a home may be had and in a strictly private family, but a short distance from Congress Spring and but a few steps from the depôt. Address Box No. 336, Post office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW WITHOUT family, and a pleasant house, three quarters of an hour's ride in the New-Haven cars, can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with board. Address Mrs. MAITLAND, Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OF THE BEST locations on the Hudson for a shade or river scenery; single or married persons without children preferred. Terms reasonable. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers, or at the depôt.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family [illegible] miles along the plank road from Jersey City, [illegible] miles from Bergen Point; accessible by stage or steamboat. J. A. VAN HORN.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR AN INVALID, A young lady, at some pleasant farm-house within one hour's ride of the City. Terms must be moderate. Address BOARDING, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR Sing Sing, situation desirable, a few families can be accommodated. For particulars inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FAY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

BERKSHIRE SODA-SPRING HOUSE.—A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor.—This house is now open for the reception and entertainment of Summer boarders. It is located among the mountains, within three miles of the village of Gt. Barrington, in the midst of Berkshire scenery, which is widely celebrated. There are good bathing privileges in connection with the house, and the vicinity offers excellent facilities for trout fishing, shooting, and pleasure drives, &c. Terms for board from $5 to $7. A. J. BALDWIN.
Gt. Barrington, July 1, 1860.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain water, good music, and easy of access, being only [illegible] hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS.—THE National Hotel, enlarged and entirely refitted, with spacious lodging and sitting rooms and parlors, is now open as a boarding-house. Daily stages run from Little Falls and Herkimer, by beautiful mountain roads to Richfield. Refer to Rev. Dr. Spring, and other guests of the house. EDWARD CANNY.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most beautiful Summer resorts in the State, one hour from the City via Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st.; trains leave at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

HOTELS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO LET.—THE BIDdle House, in Detroit, having just been completely overhauled and supplied with every modern improvement, at an expense of over $30,000, is now offered for rent from Aug. 1. The excellent location, on the finest street in the city, within one square of the depots of the Great Western, the Michigan Southern, and the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, which terminate at this point, and the capacity, convenience and elegance of the building, present a rare inducement to parties having the skill and means to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure it. None need apply but those highly recommended from our first hotels, who are prepared to furnish the house in a style appropriate to the superior character of the building. Apply to AARON CO[illegible]LEN, Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, or to WM. F. BIDDLE, Detroit, Michigan.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion at our Warerooms, Nos. [illegible] Franklin, and No. [illegible] White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and light wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
BREWSTER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME THREEseated rockaway carriage, has been used but little; is nearly as good as new; cost $[illegible]; will be sold very low, or would be exchanged for a good family horse, sound and kind in harness. For further particulars inquire at No. [illegible] Front-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within [illegible] miles of New-York by railroad, [illegible] for a term of years, consisting of a large Store, with Ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $[illegible] worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Located in full view of the ocean; perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near. The store is now open. The present [illegible] for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes some washing. Done on the most moderate terms. Repairing if required. Good references. Address Mrs. McQUADE, No. 200 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH.—NO. [illegible] EAST [illegible]TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan [illegible] Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, [illegible] [illegible] Open daily [illegible] for gentlemen only, from [illegible] A. M. to [illegible] P. M.
THEO. GEUSE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 35 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 50 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE.—STATEN ISLAND, NEAR THE NARROWS.—A large airy house, beautifully situated, commanding a water view of many miles in extent, including Amboy, Sandy Hook, the light-ship, and over Coney Island almost to Rockaway.

The house contains 14 bedrooms, large and small, and 21 other rooms, including closets, pantries, laundry, kitchen, wine, milk and other basement rooms.

The stable is large, and has three living rooms for coachman, &c.

The beauties and advantages of this place cannot well be given in an ordinary advertisement, and to be appreciated it must be seen.

The property will be sold for much less than its value. For terms and other particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh; F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished, premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with over two acres of land, situated within one hour of the City, having a view of 35 miles of the Hudson river, accessible by cars and boats. House is large, nearly new, is finished in the best manner with all modern improvements; having been put in perfect order for owner's occupancy, no expenditure for repairs is required. The house is fully and expensively furnished; furniture will be sold with the premises, if desired. The whole will be sold at a great reduction from cost. Apply to S. B. JANES, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—VALUABLE unincumbered property in the City of Syracuse, consisting of a handsome brick house, stable and ornamental grounds, in a fashionable locality. Price $13,000. A substantial two-story house and large lot, price $3,500, and a frame house and 2 choice building lots in the business centre; price $2,500. Would exchange for any description of good property in this City or vicinity. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 160 Bl.-av., or to W. F. JORDAN, No. 15 Wall-st., Room 20, from 2 to 4.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY.—A farm of 65 acres, one mile west from the Hudson River, on Western-av. The land is in a high state of cultivation, orchard of 148 grafted trees, and never-failing streams; good views of the river and inland country. Title indisputable. For further description apply personally or by mail. The above property will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. W. R. & C. L. BROWN, Newburgh, Orange County, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—ON THE HUDSON, [illegible] miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, icehouse, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 10 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—ON THE Hudson River, 40 miles from the City, one third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE—IN the village of North Orange, a picturesque cottage, with about one acre of land, tastefully arranged, with fruit and shade trees; a never-failing brook runs through the place; good barn and outbuildings, will be sold low, and possession given immediately. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 435 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 30 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.—PERSONS DESIRING a country residence for the Summer, will find a neat two-story house within 5 minutes' walk from the boat at Clifwood, N. J., good salt-water bathing, fishing, &c. Inquire of the Captain of steamboat *Keyport*, foot of Robinson-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. BILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE LARGE BRICK FACTORY IN 3d-av., corner of 33d-st., lately occupied by John C. Parker as a carriage factory. This factory has a frontage of 98 feet on 3d-av., and 180 feet on 33d-st., with extensions on the rear lots. A large show-room on the first floor, Croton water and gas in the workshops; also a six horse power steam engine and boiler, in good working order, which will be let with the factory, or sold, as may be desired. This will make a desirable location for any manufacturing business. For further particulars, apply to or address, JOHN C. PARKER, 86th-st., Yorkville, N. Y.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE whole or part of the third story of the new brick building Nos. 135, 136 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 50x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—The well-known Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, No. 77 Robinson-st., with covenants of renewal. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 130 Nassau-st., Room No. 13.

TO LET.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—Brown-stone English basement house, No. 12 East 30th-st., near Lexington-av. Rent at the rate of $[illegible] per annum. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 150 10th st., near 2d av.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

VALUABLE LOTS TO LET UNTIL MAY 1, 1861—PRICE LOW.—Two lots, 25x100 feet, corner of Broadway and Worth-st.
W. S. & G. H. THOMSON & CO.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 92 SPRUCE-ST.; ALSO, 3 rooms for light manufacturing. Inquire in the office of the Type Foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 169 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about [illegible] ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house, in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. E. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FARMS.

$200 ONLY FOR A FARM OF TEN acres, [illegible] miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad, near the depôt; also, four others of 15, 20, 30 and 50 acres, each at $20 an acre. All good loam soil, free from rocks or swamps, easily cultivated, and admirably adapted to grain, fruits, and garden vegetables. E. A. BUNCE, No. 3 City Hall-place, corner of Chambers-st.

FARM AND LANDS FOR SALE IN PENNSYLVANIA, containing 1,160 acres, with crops, stock, farming utensils, &c., in an enterprising and [illegible] desirable property. The whole will be sold for $[illegible] part cash, or part in property unincumbered in East Brooklyn. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at No. [illegible] South 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—Containing ninety acres, within one half mile of steamboat landing and three miles of Railroad station, and thirty miles from this City; it has good house and out building. For particulars apply to W. J. CHAMBERLIN, No. 76 Robinson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE RESIdence of the late Dr. Charles S. J. [illegible], on Sidney-place, corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, is offered for rent, and the carpets, oil-cloths, office furniture, and a part of the furniture of the house, are for sale. This is an admirable location for a physician. The house can be seen at all hours of the day during the present and next week.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH A FEW acres of well-improved land, not over 30 miles from the City, and near a steamboat or railroad station, is wanted for three years, by a family without children; very careful tenants; will purchase, if pleased. Address, with accurate statement of place, distance, and description of house, Box No. 3,151, or apply at No. 42 [illegible]-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents, also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by [illegible], AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
BENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at their own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $[illegible]; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unequaled in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 5 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. B. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $95 to $500. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus renewing the invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $6. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, 11 to 1. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED confidentially, at his office, No. 15 Duane-st. [illegible] years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may be; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The [illegible] are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 433 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., also Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WARD, NO. 438 BROADWAY, performs the only permanent and satisfactory cures of private diseases. [illegible] by Dr. WARD, No. 438 Broadway, [illegible] Dr. Ward's [illegible] $1 per box, [illegible] effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office opposite Broadway, near Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 9 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 10 Ann-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life, Private Consultation. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with [illegible] rate colored engravings, portraying every feature and stage of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as constitutional maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and disease entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without pain. Old sets exchanged, fixed or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. [illegible], Dentist,
No. 550 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 215 Grand-st., New-York, and [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $5; amber or rubber, $[illegible]; gold, $[illegible]; platina, $[illegible]. Partial sets on gold, $[illegible]; silver, $[illegible]. Teeth filled with gold, $1; [illegible] Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MURPHY, GRADUATED SURGEON Dentist, has removed to No. 33 West [illegible], between Broadway and 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANTEL GLASSES, 64 BY [illegible] inches, but little used. Apply at No. 46 Warren-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN'S [illegible] Patent [illegible] are [illegible] by all who have used them. [illegible] Rest and [illegible] For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 218 Pearl-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.—Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) [illegible] completely cured without medicine, injections or cathartics, by Dr. Pavy's [illegible] Graham and [illegible] from Wheaten [illegible] [illegible] chemists affirm that the [illegible] Farina contains more nourishment than the best wheaten flour in the ratio of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the bowels can be seen at [illegible] Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber [illegible] ISAAC McCOY, No. [illegible] [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
12 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 12th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BURGE, Cash. and Sec.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from ONE DOLLAR to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. All deposits made on or before JULY 12 draw interest from JULY 1.
Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

$20,000.—CITY OF HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL SCRIP.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Committee on Education of the Common Council of the City of Hudson, for the purchase of scrip of the said city, entitled "Public School Scrip," to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, duly authorized to be issued by virtue of an enactment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved Feb. 29, 1860. The moneys therefrom arising to be used for the purchase of sites and to defray the cost of the erection of school buildings in said city. Said scrip to bear interest at and after the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually, on the presentation of the proper interest warrant, to the City Treasurer of said city, the said interest warrants duly signed and attested being attached to said scrip. The principal sum of said debt to be payable in not less than one nor more than ten years from date; the payment of the said principal, and the interest accruing thereon, being provided for by the assessment and collection of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, of the actual value of the property real and personal in said city, which tax is to be (by the act) called Public School tax, and to be, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied, and when collected, to be by the City Treasurer kept separate and distinct from all other accounts in his hands. No proposal will be received for the purchase of said scrip, at less than the par value thereof. All proposals to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of July, A. D., 1860, such proposals to state the amount of said scrip desired to be taken, and the time of payment as aforesaid.
WILLIAM H. DUCKSTADTER,
PATER F. WORTENDYKE,
Committee on Education of the Common Council, City of Hudson, New-Jersey.
CITY OF HUDSON, June 26, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription for 2,500 shares of $100 each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the Southern Bank of St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on THURSDAY, 12th July inst.
Dividends on stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.
The Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier
Bank of Commerce in New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1860.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
$205,371 30 was received from 3,724 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 2 NEW-BOWERY, corner Chatham-st. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due 1st July, 1860, are requested to present them on and after the 2d prox., at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

LOAN WANTED.—WANTED, ON BOND AND mortgage, $25,000 (at 6½ per cent. per annum) on two large brick stores in the lower part of the city, worth $40,000; title undoubted. Address the subscriber, at his office, 16 Wall-st. B. F. SAWYER, atty.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST BOND and mortgage of from $4,000 to $4,000, in the central part of this City. None but principals need address MORTGAGE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
VIA
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
Excursion parties to the above delightful watering place will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office, cor. of Fulton and Church sts. On and after July 9 the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M. and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD —FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday June 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; (for White Plains, and all way stations 6 P. M., from White-st Depot,) for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:35 A. M.; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M., from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Express Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 8:00 (Sundays included,) and 6:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depots, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time-tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT—ON STATEN ISLAND.—A special train of cars in addition to regular trains, will run to and from all the boats to the camp ground. Fare 20 cents from New-York. Passengers must procure tickets at the ferry office in New York before crossing.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M. fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital $150,000
Surplus over 167,000
This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

52D DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors on the 30th ult., a dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the last six months was declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Stockholders residing at the East will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 69 Wall-st., New York, July 3, 1860. Fiftieth Dividend. The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, and added over 8 per cent. to the surplus fund.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 27 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of eight per cent. payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 5 Nassau st., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (Opposite Trinity Church,)
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after July 9.
J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, June 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent., payable to the Stockholders, on and after Monday, July 9, 1860. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Twelve (12) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TUESDAY, July 3, 1860.
THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two (2) per cent. has been declared by the SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, payable on and after the 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 39 Wall st.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER BANK.—TENTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th of July inclusive.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance company, No. 48 Wall st., (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st., New York, July 6, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW YORK, June 23, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, July 2, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, July 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall st. HENRY T. DROWNE,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860. Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a semi annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 7, at the Bank of America.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 398 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

HORACE H. DAY HAS REMOVED TO STORE No. 91 Liberty st., where he offers the balance of his stock of Rubber Goods, including a large quantity of shirred and other Elastic Goods and Combs, for sale cheap to close his business.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE
TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.
EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE B. COLEY,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New York.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000
ASSETS $300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT
ON
STATEN ISLAND.
Ferry arrangements during the Encampment—connecting with the rail cars to Camp grounds.
Day boats leave New-York, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry, every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., and at 8 P. M. Extra boats (between hours) at 2½, 4½ and 5½ P. M.
Leave Staten Island every hour from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M.; extra boats, (between hours,) 3½ and 5½ P. M.
NIGHT ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Staten Island at 10 o'clock.
Leave New-York at 9 and 11 o'clock.
Night Fare, 10 Cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 30, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7 45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5 15 stop. at College Point and 10th st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH.—The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. Corlies, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK				LEAVE BRANCH PORT			
Wednesday,	July 11,	1	P.M.	Wednesday,	July 11,	7¾	A.M.
Thursday,	July 12,	2	P.M.	Thursday,	July 12,	8¾	A.M.
Friday,	July 13,	2	P.M.	Friday,	July 13,	9½	A.M.
Sunday,	July 15,	6	A.M.	Saturday,	July 14,	10¾	A.M.
Monday,	July 16,	6½	A.M.	Sunday,	July 15,	3½	P.M.
Tuesday,	July 17,	7½	A.M.	Monday,	July 16,	2½	P.M.
Wednesday,	July 18,	8	A.M.	Tuesday,	July 17,	2¾	P.M.
Thursday,	July 19,	8	A.M.	Wednesday,	July 18,	2¾	P.M.
Friday,	July 20,	8	A.M.	Thursday,	July 19,	3	P.M.
Saturday,	July 21,	8	A.M.	Friday,	July 20,	3½	P.M.
Sunday,	July 22,	8	A.M.	Saturday,	July 21,	4	P.M.
Monday,	July 23,	7½	A.M.	Sunday,	July 22,	4	P.M.
Monday,	July 23,	5	P.M.	Monday,	July 23,	11¾	A.M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNCE and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday,	July 10,	8½	A.M.	Tuesday,	July 10,	12	M.
Wed'day,	July 11,	8½	A.M.	Wed'day,	July 11,	12½	P.M.
Th'rday,	July 12,	9½	A.M.	Th'rday,	July 12,	1½	P.M.
Friday,	July 13,	10½	A.M.	Friday,	July 13,	2½	P.M.
Sat'day,	July 14,	3	P.M.	Monday,	July 16,	6	A.M.
Monday,	July 16,	3	P.M.	Tuesday,	July 17,	7	A.M.
Tuesday,	July 17,	3	P.M.	Wed'day,	July 18,	7	A.M.
Wed'day,	July 18,	3	P.M.	Th'rday,	July 19,	7	A.M.
Th'day,	July 19,	3½	P.M.	Friday,	July 20,	7	A.M.
Friday,	July 20,	3½	P.M.	Sat'day,	July 21,	7	A.M.
Sat'day,	July 21,	4½	P.M.	Monday,	July 23,	7	A.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

HO! FOR THE EXECUTION.—THE BEAUtiful and commodious steamboat CHICOPEE will leave this City on FRIDAY MORNING, for the purpose of affording all on board an opportunity of witnessing the execution of John Hicks, the Pirate. The boat will lay near the island until the ceremonies are over. This will be a fine chance for sea captains and sea-faring men generally to view the exit of one of the most atrocious of these scourges of their profession. The CHICOPEE will afterwards run up the North River as far as West Point, taking in a view of the *Great Eastern*. The boat will leave the foot of Spring-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., Paterson Dock, Jersey City, at 9, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9½ o'clock. Refreshments on board. Tickets, $1 each.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks every day during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7½; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 6:30 A. M., connecting at 30th st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay st. Pier at 8 A. M. EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES FIRS foot of Jay st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12½, 3½; Spring st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 34 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent 69 Wall-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD
Trains will run over the road every hour during the day, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., (excepting at 12 M.) No excursion in the vicinity of New York affords a more beautiful ride. Fare through from New York only 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, at the ferry, or at the depot on the island.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO CLIFFWOOD GROVE AND KEYPORT.—The steamboat ALICE PRICE will make daily excursions (Sundays excepted) to Keyport, landing at Cliffwood each way, leaving New York foot of Robinson st., at 10 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M., except Saturdays, when she will leave at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE CHARLES D. BLAIR Social Union Pic-nic to Dudley Grove by steamboat *Ceres* and barge *Cedar Hill*, FRIDAY, July 13, 1860. Tickets 50 cents. Fine cotillion band has been engaged. Start from West 10th-st. at 7½, and West 30th-st. at 8, A. M.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 150 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand, and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c. Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. Anderson,
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Hockley,
JURA, Capt. Moodie, KEDAR, Capt. T. Cook.
And other magnificent and powerful steamers, Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA .... Thursday, 19th July.
JURA .... Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN .... Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA .... Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin $75
Steerage 30
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODHUE, ARRELL & ELLIOT,
No. 165 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO GALWAY,
via ST. JOHNS,
By Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's side-wheel steamer PARANA.
The magnificent first class side-wheel steamer PARANA, Capt. Hannah, will sail on
TUESDAY, July 17,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galway, with passengers and freight, touching at St. Johns, N. F., for the Royal Mail.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin, $100, $90 and $75, according to selection of State-room.
Third-class forward Cabin, $35, including cooked provisions.
Passengers to St. Johns, $35.
Third class passengers to provide bedding, knife, fork, plate, &c.
Passengers by this route are checked through to any of the principal cities on the railways of England and Ireland.
For passage and freight, apply on board the ship, at Pier No. 36 North River, or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF JULY 14.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Office on the wharf foot of Canal st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sidney Crowell,
PATAPSCO, Capt. Geo. H. Vail,
will form a semi weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 5 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 28.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. Lefevre,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $130. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

FOR HAVANA.
United States Mail Steamship Line, leaving every 20 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
E. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 46 North River.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 14th inst. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS
On the following days:

From Canal-st. wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23 and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage $130
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wall-st.; for passage, to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 12 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 14, at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 269 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors, as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GARIBALDI FUND.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 11.
The Artists of the several Opera Companies beg now to present to the public the programme selected for the GRAND FESTIVAL BENEFIT
which they have arranged for
THE GARIBALDI FUND,
in aid of
THE SICILIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.
The performance will commence with Donizetti's Opera in three acts, of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
Which will be given without abridgement, by
Mme. FREZZOLINI,
MUSIANI, FERRI,
MANCINI, RUBIO, Mad. GAROGOLI.
To be followed by the second act of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Mme. CORTESI,
ERRANI, SUSINI.
After which the celebrated
BOLERO,
With full chorus from
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
by Mad. COLSON,
To conclude with Muzio's
GARIBALDI RATAPLAN,
by all the artists.
The whole under the direction of Sig. MUZIO.
The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's and Siebel's, No. 12 Wall-st.
The prices of admission will be as usual. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Notice.—Admission tickets ($1 each) may likewise be had at all the principal hotels and music stores.
The entire proceeds will be handed to
GENERAL AVEZZANA,
to be remitted to his friend and brother in arms,
THE HEROIC GARIBALDI.
LETTER FROM GARIBALDI TO GEN. AVEZZANA.
TINO, Dec. 19, 1859.
MY DEAR GENERAL: How often, in our late struggle with the Austrians, have I thought of my old General. How useful to us would have been your courage and military knowledge. And what painful reflections, my good friend, must have assailed you, to know of our battles with the enemies of Italy, and you so far away, unable to share our perils. But, though absent, you have contributed to collect means to redeem that country which has been the idol of your whole life. Please to direct the musket funds to Mr. Henry Besana, St. Dalmasio, No. 5 Rosso, Milan. Thanks, in the name of Italy and in ours, the generous contributors, &c., &c. Believe me, ever yours, GARIBALDI.
Gen. G. AVEZZANA, New-York.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager .... Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director .... Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist .... Mr. J. E. Hayes.
Prompter .... Mr. T. B. Glinn.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY, July 11,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented
A NEW BURLESQUE,
entitled
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
With new Music by Thomas Baker.
Magnificent Scenery by J. E. Hayes.
Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c.
Characters by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
and
A TALENTED COMPANY.
After the farce the performance will be followed every evening with the new Burlesque of
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
PERSIMMONS (a fast youth of modern times kept fast locked by his father, which has a tendency to make him faster) .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THE TYCOON, (addicted to having his own way, putting his subjects out of the way, and bringing up a wayward daughter.) Mr. J. JEFFERSON.
KONIAC, (a third-class spirit—i. e., a djinn, addicted to poker, a sort of settle imp—in fact, a regular Japanese Bohemian) .... Mr. J. G. Burnett.
YOUNG COON, (a relative of old Zip Coon, and nephew of Tycoon) .... Mr. James Simmonds.
CHAMBERLAIN, (Master of the Rod, one of which is always in pickle for himself.) .... Mr. C. Goodrich.
FLOXI, (keeper of the Half-way House in the clouds, consequently only a half-way spirit) .... Mr. Hurley.
Guards,
Officers of Court,
Attendants, &c.
ALLURA, (whose father, old Tycoon, cannot allure her into a distasteful match) .. Miss C. Jefferson.
BEGONIA, (a first-class spirit, addicted to falling in love with mere mortals, and receiving a mortal repulse) .... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
MYRTILLA, (a pure spirit) .... Miss Hetty Warren.
FADDLE, (a young lady retained for the express purpose of administering a pill.) Miss Ione Burke.
Amazons,
Fairies,
Female
Attendants, &c., &c.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce of
MY YOUNG WIFE
AND
MY OLD UMBRELLA.
Gregory Grizzle .... Mr. JEFFERSON.
Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON .... Lessee and Manager
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS
GARDENS, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
COOLEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
Last week of the Farewell engagement of
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
Being his last appearance in this country.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 11, 1860.
Doors open at 1½ o'clock. To commence at 2 o'clock with
A YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN,
By the NELSON SISTERS and others,
INTERMISSION FOR PROMENADE AND REFRESHMENTS.
After which
The GALE SISTERS, Mlle. THELEUR, Mons. WEITHOFF, and the Corps de Ballet, in popular dances.
Concluding with
THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
By POLLY MARSHALL, DAVIDGE, and the Company.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11, 1860.
Doors open at 6 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock.
With Mr. Brougham's great Burlesque of
COLUMBUS.
Mr. BROUGHAM as Columbus; Miss CARRY NELSON as Columbia; and Mr. MARK SMITH as the King.
After which
MUSICAL INTERLUDE of 40 minutes, for PROMENADE AND REFRESHMENTS.
After the Interlude
Mlle. THELEUR, the GALE SISTERS, Mons. WEITHOFF, and the corps in character stic dances.
To conclude with the farce of
THE PLEASANT NEIGHBORS.
Tickets 50 cents, with secured seats. Box office open all day. Places may be taken in advance.
On SATURDAY next, FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
In active preparation, on a magnificent scale, the Romantic Spectacle of
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
with great cast, new scenery, gorgeous dresses, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Immense success of Brougham's Burlesque,
THE GREAT EASTERN,
Magnificent Scenery, Splendid Dances, Popular Songs, &c., &c.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS by the FLORENCES.
TO NIGHT,
Brougham's new Burlesque,
THE GREAT EASTERN.
Previous to which,
the roaring Irish Farce of
THE LIMERICK BOY.
To conclude with
Florence's Farce called
THE YANKEE GAL.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS,
Fourteenth-st., near Sixth av.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT,
By Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S unrivaled
PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA,
And the following eminent Vocalists:
Mme. JOHANNA FISHER, Miss S. M. WREN,
Mr. CROZIER, LITTLE MARTHA WREN,
and the Comic Wonder,
LITTLE FREDDY WREN.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Miss MYRA ROSELLE will make her Second ASCENSION in the BALLOON VENUS, SATURDAY, July 14, at 4 P. M.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1860.
SHELDON'S FAMED JUVENILE TROUPE,
Composed of
36 TALENTED AND BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN,
The perfection of grace and loveliness, who will appear every Afternoon and evening in the
FAIRY BALLET SPECTACLE OF CINDERELLA;
Also, a great variety of most pleasing entertainments, peculiarly adapted to the
AMUSEMENT OF FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
In addition, will be seen at all hours, the extraordinary and
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
VALENTINE MACK, the Infant Lambert, or GIANT BABY.
Seven years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 63 inches round the waist!
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY, the most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON,
Cosmoramic and Stereoscopic Views of the
GREAT STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN,"
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

SOON!
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
AND
MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
Will open his new Repertoire of Wonders in New York,
On his arrival from California. His
GRAND MAGICAL SOIREES
Will be on the same scale of unsurpassed grandeur as when presented by him in 1851–'52, at Metropolitan Hall, the Broadway Theatre and Astor-place Opera House. He has recently made a Circumterranean tour: and after having visited Australia and the Sandwich Islands, is now in California, where his success has been unprecedented in the annals of Pacific amusements. On his return to New-York his apparatus will be new and magnificent, his paraphernalia is superbly gorgeous, and the entire entertainments novel and astounding.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION.
The charge for admission to the Steamship GREAT EASTERN is now reduced to FIFTY CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age half-price.
Ticket Office on the wharf.
J. H. YATES,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
(COMIC PIECE—STATUE LOVER.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
OVER 120 MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
With SEVERAL FINE STATUES.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 386 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—769 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 6, 1860.
PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—Whereas, JOHN WALTON, of the City of New-York, one of the firm of J. LONG & WALTON, distillers, was foully murdered by being shot with a pistol on the night of Saturday, June 30, 1860, at about 11½ o'clock, P. M., in 16th-st., near 3d av., by a person or persons yet unknown; and whereas, JOHN W. MATHEWS, also a resident of the City of New-York, while in pursuit of the murderer—he having witnessed the shooting of the said Walton—was when near to the corner of 16th st and Irving place, turned upon and shot dead by the same hand; Now, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of authority invested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said JOHN WALTON and the said JOHN W. MATHEWS, said reward to be paid on conviction of the person or persons charged with the offence, and the certificate of the District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.
(L. S.) FERNANDO WOOD.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—ADDITIONAL REWARD.—The undersigned, executors of the will of John Walton, hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in addition to the reward of Five Hundred Dollars offered by the Mayor, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said John Walton and John W. Mathews. Any information concerning the affair will be received at the Coroner's office.
WM. T. WALTON,
JOB LONG,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1860. S. B. ALLEN.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating a check for Twenty-two Hundred Dollars, drawn by me, and payable to W. C. K., or bearer, upon the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, and dated July 10, 1860. As the said check was lost in the street or stolen from our office, the payment has been stopped, and the finder will much oblige by returning to me at the office of Barnes & Co., corner Flushing-av. and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1860. W. C. KINGSLEY.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen meet on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 8, City Hall. All persons having business before the Committee are hereby notified to be present as above, without further notice. CHAS. G. CORNELL, } Committee
GILBERT M. PLATT, } on
GEO. STARR, } Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies will meet on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
GILBERT M. PLATT, } Committee
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } on
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Rep. & Sup.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Murray Hill Baptist Church are requested to present the same at the church, in 35th st., on the 12th of July, at 8 P. M. By order of the Trustees. All bills will then and there be paid.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that no debts contracted on account of the steamer PARANA will be recognized by the consignees, unless incurred under their written order. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes.—EDWARD R. BENNETT, of the village of Gloversville, in the County of Fulton, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published May 14, 1860. The creditors of said insolvent are required to appear before Hon. JOHN STEWART, County Judge of the County of Fulton, pursuant to an order of said Judge, at his office, in the village of Johnstown, in said County of Fulton, on the 4th day of August, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts pursuant to the prayer of his petition.—Dated May 14, 1860.
McINTYRE FRASER,
my14-law10wW* Attorney for said insolvent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. AINSWORTH, of the town of Saratoga Springs of the county of Saratoga, N. Y., an insolvent debtor. Notice first published JUNE 22, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. John W. Crane, County Judge of the county of Saratoga, and his office in the town of Saratoga Springs, on the 23d day of September next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
JNO. C. HULBERT, Att'y for Insolvent,
jy4-law-liw. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of S. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 164 West st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, } Executors.
law6mW* JAMES H. BRUSH, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. LOWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860.
HELEN R. MASTERSON, Executrix.
ja11-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. HOLMES, late of the City of New York printer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan 10, 1860. WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, } Executors.
ja11-law6mW* CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1860. ISABELLA BURCHILL,
mh21-law6mW* Administratrix.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 13th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting, graining and varnishing the wood work, furniture, and walls of Grammar School No. 4, in said Ward. Also, for the alteration and fitting up of the 3d and 4th floors in the west wing of said building, for Class rooms; and to put in new sliding-doors in the Primary Department, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ENEAS ELLIOT,
LEWIS WITHINGTON,
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture of the 13th Ward Board of School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for painting the interior walls of Ward School house No. 45, and the interior of Primary School-house No. 19, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. THOMAS CHRYSTY,
Chairman Board School Officers XVIth Ward.
AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THOMAS L. HALLETT, MR. C. H. WESTFELDT and Mr. G. G. RAMSAY this day become partners in our business, which will be hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE WESTFELDT, HALLETT & CO. GEORGE WESTFELDT & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SURVEY OF HARLEM RIVER—COUNTY EXPENDITURES FOR THE QUARTER—SHERIFF'S BILLS—INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The Board met yesterday in their own chamber, which has been tastefully frescoed and renovated, under the direction of Mr. ROOME DEPREE, of the City Hall. The furniture has been varnished, a new carpet laid, and the room now presents an appearance somewhat more creditable to the City.

A communication from the Keeper of the House of Detention for witnesses, giving a list of parties under his charge, was ordered on file.

A number of bills were presented, and appropriately referred, among them the bill of John Kelly, Sheriff, amounting to $5,911 70, for the quarter ending June 30; also the Sheriff's bill for term fees of cases in the Court of Common Pleas of parties sued for violations of the Excise laws, amounting to $525.

The bills of James Galway and others, for renovating the chamber of the Board, amounting to between four and five hundred dollars, were ordered paid; also bill of R. M. Patrick, $120, for a safe furnished the Excise Commissioners.

A report from the Committee in the matter of surveying the Harlem River, with a view to ascertaining if it can be rendered navigable, reported that J. McLeod Murphy had been selected as Engineer, and he was engaged on the work. The action of the Committee was confirmed, and they were discharged. A resolution to appoint a Special Committee of four to recommend names of Inspectors of Election, who are to be appointed on the first Monday in August, was adopted. The bill of Charles Brown, proprietor of Tammany Hall, $506, for one month's rent of room now occupied by the Superior Court, was referred back for proper attestation.

A communication from the President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners with reference to sunken vessels in the harbor was referred. The bills of the Keeper of the County Jail, and the Keeper of the House of Detention for witnesses, were ordered paid. The salary of Mr. Van Cott, Chief Clerk in the Surrogate's Office, was increased to $2,500, in accordance with the law passed by the Legislature. The Comptroller sent in his second quarterly report of County expenditures, audited and paid, amounting to $1,989,047, which was ordered printed.

A communication from the Comptroller with an ordinance regulating the County appropriations so as to conform to the act of the Legislature, was taken up and the ordinance passed after considerable discussion. It reduces the appropriation for a "court-house" on the north side of the Park from $300,000 to $160,000.

The Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday of next week.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY TO RUN SMALL CARS TO FORTY-SECOND-STREET.

A resolution was adopted inquiring by what right the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company had laid rails in Fifty-fourth-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues. Also, one directing the Corporation Attorney to discontinue all suits for incumbering the sidewalks where parties have since complied with the law. Also, to furnish the members of the Board with a copy of the Session laws.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in answer to a resolution of inquiry why the Harlem Railroad Company did not run their small cars to Forty-second-street as often as they do to Twenty-seventh street, in which he states that he has no power over the road, but the Corporation Attorney is the proper person to notice all infringements of ordinances.

Several contracts heretofore awarded for sewers, &c., were confirmed. The quarterly report of the Street Commissioner was received, and after some half-dozen attempts to have it printed, it was laid over until the next meeting. An ordinance to regulate the use of the wharves and slips by vessels which are used as storehouses for various purposes, was called up, and after some discussion, referred. It is most sweeping in its provisions, and would affect a large interest very seriously. After the passage of some unimportant papers heretofore laid over, the Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

STREET COMMISSIONERS' DEPARTMENT.

COENTIES REEF TO BE REMOVED—OPENING OF BIDS.

The following bids were opened yesterday at the office of the Street Commissioner:

Blasting and removing Coenties Reef to a mean depth of 23 feet at low water. Awarded to Wm. H. Maller, President Sub. Marine Eng. Co., for $35,000. Sureties, A. Querran and Levy Hayden.

Building new engine for Engine Company No. 13. Awarded to A. Van Ness and James L. Hawkins, for $1,055. Sureties, Andrew R Jackman and Wm. J. O'Neil.

Building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 41. Awarded to A. Van Ness and James L. Hawkins, for $470. Sureties, Andrew R. Jackman and Wm. J. O'Neil.

Building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 33. Awarded to A. Van Ness and Jas. L. Hawkins, for $473. Sureties, Andrew R. Jackman and Wm. J. O'Neil.

We learn from Mr. O'Brien, the Clerk in charge of this Department, that the first appropriation for "Coenties Reef Blasting and Removing" was $20,000. Out of this appropriation there has been expended for surveys, &c., on the work, about $1,000, leaving a balance of $19,000 to complete the work; whereas the lowest bid is $35,000. This will, of course, render necessary some special action of the Common Council, who may, if they deem it expedient, pass a resolution or ordinance making the mean depth nineteen feet instead of twenty three, or any number of feet that would make the expenses of blasting come within the limits of the appropriation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

BIDS FOR SEWERS.

Bids were opened yesterday, and the contracts awarded as below. There are already a number of contracts for work really necessary, which have been awaiting for weeks the action of the Common Council, who are thus allowing the best season to pass away, while contractors are compelled to remain idle. The Department can only award contracts; the confirmation of the Common Council being necessary before any work can be commenced. So parties who are inclined to complain of the delay, must lay the blame in the proper quarter:

Sewer in Spring-street, from Sullivan to McDougal-street, awarded to Jno. H. McCabe, with surety in $1,000.

Sewer in Fifty second street, from Tenth avenue to and through Eleventh avenue to Fifty-first street, awarded to Wm. Baird, with surety in $[illegible]

Sewer in Bethune-street, from Greenw[illegible] Washington-street, awarded to Jno. H. McCabe, with surety in $2,000.

THE DISMISSAL OF THE FOURTH WARD TEACHERS.

CONCLUSION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

At the last meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, the investigation into the alleged irregularity of the action of the local Board of the Fourth Ward, by which a large number of school teachers were dismissed, was continued and concluded.

Miss DOUGHERTY, the first person called, testified that she was appointed a teacher on the 15th of May last; that she had never taught before, and that she was a sister of one of the school officers.

Miss SLEIGHT testified that one of the young ladies in her department is a niece of Trustee REILLY; had heard her speak of Mr. REILLY as her uncle; she was recently appointed.

Mr. RYAN, the Inspector who objected to the pay rolls, said: It is my impression that there was bargain and sale for the positions; it is currently reported that it is so; that is, that the appointees are to pay a portion of their salaries for their places; I believe that money, religion and politics were the causes of removal; my reasons are the same for my belief in all these instances—that is, rumor.

Commissioner STORRS asked if Mr. RYAN had not desired to have a relative appointed.

Inspector RYAN responded: I have no relative nearer to me than a fifty-first cousin—that is, who wished an appointment in the Fourth Ward; the recent appointments were first agreed upon by some of the members of the local Board, and then the dismissals were made to make place for them; there were appointments made to fill the places of Misses MAGIE and POWERS at the meeting, before they were actually dismissed; I was not present when the nine teachers were dismissed; I was present when the appointments were made to fill the vacancies, and voted on every appointment for or against; I did not vote for the removal of Miss MAGIE or Miss POWERS; but I was present when they were removed; I consider that I notified the Board, in my written minority report, that the appointments were made contrary to law; the report was read at the meeting of the local Board. Misses MULREY, PLUNKET and SHARP were appointed when no vacancies existed.

Mr. MORRIS, Trustee of the Fourth Ward and Secretary of the Local Board, presented the minute book of the Local Board. He testified that all the officers, except Mr. RYAN, were present when the teachers were dismissed; there are only eleven members of the Local Board, there being one vacancy; the appointments were made by a vote of ten to one; immediately after, however, on referring to the minutes, Mr. RYAN said that Mr. WHITE was appointed by a vote of five to two—Messrs. RYAN and CAHAHEN voting in the negative; one or both of the inspectors voted for every dismissal and appointment; he did not know that either Miss DOUGHERTY or Miss REILLY were related to any of the school officers; Mr. RYAN's minority report was not read at the meeting, and, in fact, never came before the meeting.

The Chairman of the Committee, Commissioner TUCKER, then stated that all the testimony was in that probably could be obtained, and moved that the inquiry be closed, which was agreed to. It is expected that the Committee will report adverse to the payment of the newly-appointed teachers; and that the Special Committee will report that the recent removals and appointments in the Fourth Ward were against the true policy of the school system, and will also report a by-law giving a dismissed teacher the right of appeal to the Board of Commissioners.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

No business of interest was transacted in this Board yesterday. The usual sanitary reports of this City and Brooklyn were received and ordered on file. It is rumored that Mr. Embree, so long the chief clerk of the Board, is to be removed, and his place filled by Hon. Seth C. Hawley, ex-member of Congress, from the interior of the State.

Capt. Cameron was transferred from the Eighteenth to the Seventh Precinct, and Capt. Bennett from the Seventh to the Eighteenth.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WHARVES AND PIERS OF THE CITY.—Our wharves and piers, which, like the markets, produce a revenue of two per cent., have at length fallen under the observation of the authorities, and steps are likely to be taken which will do away with one abuse. For years past many of the slips on the Hudson and East Rivers have been occupied by hay, oyster and other boats, which lie there for months, being used as store-houses for cargoes which come from various ports on either river. An ordinance has been introduced into the Board of Councilmen compelling all such vessels to leave their berths so as to afford accommodation for the constantly increasing tonnage of the mercantile marine. The North River especially is infested with these floating store-houses, and if the Corporation have the power of removal, and it is exercised, it will have a beneficial effect on the business prospects of the upper part of the City. But while the authorities are looking after the piers and slips, it would be as well to inquire by what right or color of law the entire length of West-street, from Spring to Twelfth-street, is converted into a lumber-yard. More than one Mayor has called the attention of the authorities to these non-paying tenants of the City, whose only claim is that of possession. The ground occupied by the lumber dealers in West-street, if rented at a fair rate, would go very far towards paying the expense of keeping the wharves and piers in repair.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Under the reduced rate of admission, the number of visitors appears to increase daily, with an improving prospect for all concerned in her exhibition. Yesterday, according to the official report from the agents, there were 5,123 adults, and 847 children admitted on board, making a total of 6,070, and an aggregate of $2,773 in the receipts, being a considerable increase over any previous day. Among the absurd rumors afloat respecting the future movements of the ship, is one to the effect that she will go to Philadelphia, the pilots having agreed to take her safely up the Delaware on some flood tide, and moor the big ship in forty or fifty feet of water at their docks. Judging from the confidence with which the people of Philadelphia view the proposed undertaking, it must be inferred that their channel has been recently dredged out and straightened.

THE CONDITION OF MRS. SCHUMACHER.—Mrs. ANN SCHUMACHER, the unfortunate woman who was so terribly beaten on Monday morning at her residence in Seventy-first-street, near Eleventh-avenue, by FRANCIS HOFFMAN, the murderer of her child, still continues in the insensible condition in which she was first discovered. Several eminent physicians are in attendance upon her, but the latest information states that she has not had a conscious interval. Her skull is found to have been dreadfully shattered, and portions of the bone remain buried in the brain. Her dissolution is almost momentarily anticipated, unless a very remarkable change should occur in her symptoms.

VISIT OF THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN BLUES.—A visit to this City has been determined upon by the Savannah Republican Blues, Capt. ANDERSON, the oldest corps in the State of Georgia. They number 250 members, of whom about 120 will come along on this excursion. Leaving Savannah on the 17th inst., by the steamer *Florida*, they will arrive here on the 20th, and become the guests of our renowned City Guard, Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL, who have made arrangements for giving them a handsome reception, and have provided them quarters at the Lafarge House. The City Guard will take care that during their reception here nothing shall be wanting in the way of hospitality and good-fellowship towards their Southern visitors.

CANNON DRILL-PRACTICE OF THE CITY GUARD.—The drilling of the City Guard, at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, on Friday last, at the Barbette-gun, is to be resumed next Friday, preparatory to a grand target exhibition with cannon, at Fort Hamilton, to which the prominent military men in the City and vicinity, and our merchants and others will be invited. This latter display is already exciting much attention.

RETURN OF MR. WALLACE.—That charming composer, Mr. VINCENT WALLACE, returning to us after a prolonged absence, will be welcomed to-night by the *élite* of our musical world, at Mr. HALL's rooms in Broadway.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.

LETTERS OF MR. DALLAS AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The following letters have been received by His Honor, the Mayor, in reply to his invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit the City of New-York, in pursuance of the resolution of the Common Council:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
LONDON, June 22, 1860. }

SIR: My letter of the 8th instant will have informed you of the step taken by me to apprise the Prince of Wales of the desire expressed by the Common Council of New-York that he should visit your great City at the close of his public duties in Canada.

I have now the honor to transmit a note addressed to me in answer to my communication by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, conveying the gratifying assurance that his Royal Highness, with the high sanction of his illustrious mother and her Government will meet the wishes of your community.

With the highest respect, Sir.
Your most obedient servant,
G. M. DALLAS.

To His Excellency, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge a communication addressed to him by Mr. DALLAS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, containing a resolution expressive of the wish of the Municipality of New-York, and of its important and wealthy community, to receive a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of His Royal Highness' presence in the colonial possessions of Her Majesty. The undersigned, having laid these documents before Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, is commanded by them to express to Mr. DALLAS the high sense which they entertain of the importance of strengthening by every means the relations of friendship and regard which bind this country to the United States of America.

When, therefore, the public duties for the performance of which the Prince undertakes the voyage across the Atlantic to Her Majesty's North American Colonies shall be concluded, both the consideration above referred to, and the natural desire on the part of the Prince to visit some of the institutions and some of the most prominent objects of interest in the United States, will prom[ot]e his Royal Highness on his return from the Upper Province of Canada to direct his route through a portion of that great country; and that route will include a visit to the important City of New-York. The time allowed for this journey will, however, under all circumstances, be necessarily very limited, and it will be consequently out of the power of his Royal Highness to make a prolonged stay.

His Royal Highness will, on leaving the British soil, lay aside all royal state, and exchange his title, as he has done on former journeys to foreign countries, for that of Lord RENFREW. While thus dispensing with any ceremony which might be inconvenient to the communities which he hopes to visit, he trusts to be enabled, as a private gentleman, to employ the small amount of time at his disposal in the study of the most interesting objects in the United States, and of the ordinary life of the American people.

The undersigned is directed to request that Mr. DALLAS will communicate to His Excellency, FERNANDO WOOD, the expression of the satisfaction felt by the Prince of Wales, upon receiving the resolution of the Municipality of New-York, and of his hope that towards the latter end of September he may be enabled to pay a visit to the City they represent, and to the mercantile community who have given to him so welcome a testimony of their friendly regard.

The undersigned requests Mr. DALLAS to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

J. RUSSELL.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 21, 1860.
G. M. DALLAS, Esq.

Fire Escapes.

EXHIBITION OF THE GERMAN POMPIER CORPS AT FRENCH'S HOTEL.

Yesterday afternoon, the "Pompier Corps," composed exclusively of Germans, made a second exhibition of their fire escape in this City. The first took place, some weeks since, in Chrystie-street, and its partial success, together with the nature of the apparatus, mode of working, &c., was duly recorded in our columns. Having much improved thereon, the corps applied to Mr. RICHARD FRENCH, of French's Hotel, for leave to exhibit their own capacities and that of their invention, in front of his building, which is from seventy to eighty feet high, and so situated that thousands of people could witness the spectacle from Chatham-street and the Park. Leave was granted by Mr. FRENCH, the exhibition was advertised, and a large crowd was the result, of which one fact was noticeable, that the majority were Germans, the women being as numerous and curious as the men. The apparatus of the Pompier Corps consists of a series of ladders, about ten or twelve feet long, each provided, at its top, with two broad and strong iron hooks, which clutch the sill of a window with a tenacious hold. The first ladder rests on the sidewalk, and is hooked on to the second story window sill; a man ascends, and the second ladder is handed to him, which he seizes, and hooks to the third story window sill, and so on, to the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh stories, when the building, as in the case of French's Hotel, is so high. A stream of men follow the first man, in succession, landing at the windows of the various stories, exploring the apartments for human beings who may be therein, unable to make their escape. To either or all of these windows a canvas tube is dragged up by a rope, through which the inmates of the apartments are swiftly let down, alighting on the ground without injury. Yesterday the practicability of this mode of escape was demonstrated by the Pompier Corps in a variety of ways, much to the delight of the witnessing and applauding crowd. They fairly mounted over the huge projecting cornice of the roof, by means of a platform which was hauled up by a rope, and stayed against the wall immediately below the uppermost window. Then a rope was fastened securely to the roof, and several members of the corps, by means of a "pulley slide," lowered themselves rapidly through the whole eighty feet of depth to the sidewalk. One of their number, dressed externally in female costume, and moderately crinolined, but with a perfect set of male garments underneath, accompanied by a boy, shot down the rope amid repeated cheers from the spectators. That same male female or female-male adventurer, afterwards, unaided by rope or any retaining influence, made a clear jump from a window on the fifth story, a height of between fifty and sixty feet, to the ground, his or her crinoline expanding to the dimensions of a small balloon in the descent. This feat was a great success with the crowd, though it had nothing to do with the apparatus of the corps.

That the exhibition, yesterday, was successful, considered as a show of gymnastics, cannot be denied; but the question arises, whether, amid the confusion attendant upon a raging fire, with the flames belching out of the windows, and the roof in danger of falling in, the Pompier apparatus would be very serviceable. It is too complicated, and takes too much time for arrangement, one would think, to enable it to be of ready availability; while the ladders, hooked on to the window-sills, and the unprotected canvas tube, must certainly be destroyed by the projecting flames. Moreover, if the ladders were uninjured, the men would, it would seem, be unable to mount them, amid the out-pouring fire, land on the window-sill, drag up another, and still another, attaching them in succession to other window-sills, till they reached the chamber from which the parties to be rescued were calling for their aid. Nevertheless, in view of the horrible tragedies which no long time since shocked the community, in the burning of tenement and other houses, every effort to rescue our fellow-creatures from such an awful fate, is in the highest degree laudable, and those philanthropic individuals who devote their time and energies to such a purpose are deserving of the highest honor. In this light the "Pompier Corps Fire-escape"—a volunteer corps, by-the-bye, and not connected with the Fire Department—and the "London Fire-escape," exhibited a short time since in front of the City Hall, under charge of Mr. GARVEY and "No. 12," deserve our utmost commendation. If not yet perfect, they may and will be improved. At present, the London Escape seems most capable of being the readiest adapted to immediate use, when the cries of life in danger summon summary aid to the rescue from the fierce and extending flames.

The Case of Hoffman.

HIS APPEARANCE AT COURT—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

In pursuance of an order issued by Justice CONNOLLY, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, the alleged defaulter and forger, and late Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was brought before the bar of Jefferson Market Police Court, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

At an early hour the court-room was crowded densely with spectators, some of whom went to express an interest in, and sympathy with the unfortunate man; some, who went to see a "respectable man in trouble," and a great many out of sheer curiosity and idle desire. The minor business of the Court was finished by 10½ o'clock, and the Judge called on the case of HOFFMAN. No HOFFMAN appeared, nor were any counsel there for him. Messrs. EATON and H. L. CLINTON were there for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but were unable to throw any light on the whereabouts of the prisoner. About 11 o'clock he came, accompanied by his brother, who is a lawyer of the firm of HOFFMAN & PIERSON, of this City. HOFFMAN was very pale and wan. His appearance indicated great nervousness and an excitability resembling insanity. Instead of taking a seat at the prisoner's bar, he was shown into a private room leading from the hall, where he remained until sent for.

At the direction of Judge CONNOLLY the counsel and reporters followed him into an adjoining private room, where the examination was to be had. The complaint made by WM. H. DAVIDGE, the President of the Company, was read by the Justice, and the Court opened. The complaint alleges, at great length, that FREDERICK HOFFMAN, while an agent of said Company, so altered certain checks as to make them of service to himself, while the utterer of them intended them to be of use to other parties only. The checks, of which the following is one, read originally "payable to order," but were altered by HOFFMAN so as to read "payable to bearer:"

$800. NEW-YORK, May 23, 1860.
Bank of America.
Pay to Hays and Tompkins, "or bearer,"
Eight Hundred Dollars.
$800. WM. H. DAVIDGE, President.
H. BANCROFT, Treasurer.
Countersigned by F. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

It will be noticed that this complaint was a merely technical one, gotten up for the purpose of obtaining a warrant by which he could be arrested, and does not touch the real matters of issue between the Company and HOFFMAN.

The Judge asked if there was no one to represent the prisoner, to which Mr. EATON replied that Mr JOHN T. DOYLE, the prisoner's counsel, had requested an adjournment of the case, to which the Company's counsel had agreed, on account of the illness of Mr. DAVIDGE, who was their principal witness.

Mr. HOFFMAN's brother was then sent for, with an order from the Judge that the prisoner should also be brought in. The former appeared, but the latter did not. The Judge informed Mr. HOFFMAN of the arrangement between the counsel, and asked if an adjournment would be satisfactory to him, and if so, to what time. After a long consultation it was agreed that the examination should be postponed till Saturday, the 14th inst. All this transpired without the presence of the prisoner; and had it not been for a pertinent inquiry of a reporter, the prisoner would not have seen the Judge, or the Judge him, and the whole affair would have been settled in the most sympathetic and illegal manner possible. At the quiet suggestion of a friend, that possibly a prisoner's presence was desirable when measures affecting his future and his trial were going on, the Judge again sent for the prisoner, and after some delay he appeared. When the door opened and the unfortunate man entered, an involuntary shudder ran through every frame. With forced calmness, ineffectually striving to conceal his agitation, his shame and his suffering, he staggered to the table. EDWARD, like a true man, stood by his side, and, trembling with feeling, supported his almost fainting brother during this trying moment, and, when the formalities had been gone through with, led him, helpless and forlorn, from the room.

Every attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of HOFFMAN. He has been permitted to visit his mother, and receives calls from many sympathizing friends; and certainly the most prejudiced of adherents could find nothing in the treatment which HOFFMAN receives at the hands of the officers of justice which in any way resembles the manner in which ordinary criminals are treated or common offenders arraigned. Efforts are being made to settle the affair quietly, but we think it has gone too far, and public interest has been too generally awakened in the case, for such a course to be found advisable. There is no good reason why the case should not be brought to trial. If HOFFMAN is guilty, he should certainly receive the full measure of the law, and all the more from the fact that he has influential friends, and has occupied a prominent social and mercantile position; while, on the other hand, if he is innocent, he, his friends and the whole community should be glad of the opportunity afforded by our Courts to all who are unjustly accused of crime of showing to the world their innocence and integrity.

The examination will be resumed on Saturday, the 14th day of July.

Sale of Mr. Burton's Theatrical Wardrobe.

The auction sale of the theatrical wardrobe belonging to the late WM. E. BURTON, took place yesterday, according to announcement, at the salesrooms of J. SABIN & Co., on the corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place. The attendance was not so large as the unique character of the sale, the reputation of the former owner of the property, and the pleasant memories connected with it, would have led one to anticipate. There were scarcely one hundred persons present at any time during the day, and the purchasers were mostly confined to some half dozen theatrical managers, actors and costumers. A few ladies were in attendance at the opening of the sale, but they soon left, as did a majority of the spectators, after gratifying their curiosity in examining the costumes of a few of the leading characters in which Mr. BURTON was so popular. These costumes presented but a sorry sight as they hung there drooping upon a row of pegs, when contrasted with their appearance upon the jocund form of BURTON, as he personated the characters of "Capt. Cuttle," "Micawber," "Aminadab Sleek" and the "Toodles." The catalogue numbered 236 lots, and comprised the whole private theatrical wardrobe of Mr. BURTON, (82 pieces,) together with the entire wardrobe of the Chambers-street Theatre and all its appurtenances. There were costumes of all ages and nations from South American Indians to Japanese Kamis, and of every variety of character, from English Kings and Roman Emperors to Swiss peasants and American sailors. Besides the human costumes were the supposed habiliments of angels, nymphs, faries, mermaids, witches, imps and devils. The sale opened with a large lot of manuscripts comprising 500 pieces of orchestra and piano music, and 800 manuscript tragedies, comedies, farces, burlesques, &c., &c. Many of these were written expressly for Mr. BURTON, but comparatively few of them were ever produced upon the stage.

Next followed the private wardrobe of Mr. BURTON, [illegible] This was knocked off to Mr. [illegible], of Wallack's Theatre, for $7. The same gentleman also purchased the Toodles for $5 75. "Von Donder," the Dutch Governor, was purchased by Mr. LINGARD, of the New-Bowery Theatre, for $4 50. "Bottom," by the same gentleman, for $4. "Aminadab Sleek" went to Mr. G. WILSON for $7 25. "Sir Oliver Surface," to Mr. JOYCE, for $9. Mr. PHILLIPS, costumer, purchased "Sudden," (Breach of Promise,) for $7 50; "Dr. Ollapod," (Poor Gentleman,) for $2 25; "Tony Lumpkin," (She Stoops to Conquer,) for $2 50; "Bob Acres" (The Rivals,) for $4 25, and several other characters at similar prices. The splendid crimson Greek costume, formerly worn by Lord BYRON, was purchased by Mr. PETER SMITH for $14 50. In the article of wigs, Mr. BURTON was provided with a very large assortment adapted to every imaginable character. These were sold at correspondingly low prices with the costumes.

The theatre wardrobe comprised some very expensive dresses, which were sold for less than one tenth of their cost. The total sales amounted to about $1,500.

Coroner's Inquests.

TWO CHILDREN POISONED BY DRINKING A SOLUTION OF INDIGO.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday concluded an investigation of the circumstances attending the deaths of two children, one a colored girl, named ANNA S. WHITE, the other named LEUGENIA CISCO, both of whom were four years of age, and resided with their parents in the tenement house No. 161 West Twenty-eighth street. While playing in the street they found a bottle, which was supposed to have contained blue ink. They filled the bottle with water, and, assisted by two of their playmates, drank the mixture. Shortly they became very ill, and next day the two, whose names are mentioned, died. An analysis of the contents of the stomach and intestines of the deceased, resulted in showing that death had been produced by the substance called "blueing," used for laundery purposes. It is a compound of Prussian blue and oxalic acid, and, of course, is a deadly poison. A verdict of accidental poisoning was rendered.

A YOUNG WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

On the 27th ult., Miss CHARLOTTE E. KNOWLTON, a young lady, 17 years of age, who resided in this City, was burned at Closter's Ferry, N. J., through her dress having come in contact with a furnace. An attempt was made to extinguish the flames, but it was not successful in season to save her from injuries which on Monday resulted in her death. The remains were brought to this City for burial, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon them.

Police Reports.

A VERY OBSTREPEROUS YOUNG MAN.

Yesterday morning officer COAKLEY, of the Fourth Precinct, apprehended a young man named John Riordan, who was conducting himself in a disorderly manner down in Cherry-street. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, who ordered him to pay a fine of $10 or be locked up. The money could not be obtained, and as the officer was escorting Riordan into the prison he threatened to commit a violent assault upon him as soon as he should be released. Having heard of this, the magistrate ordered him back to Court and required him to furnish bail in $1,000 to keep the peace. The additional punishment aggravated the prisoner's ill-temper, and while the officer was surrendering him into the custody of the deputy-keeper he turned around and struck his custodian several violent blows in the face. Officer Blauvelt, of the Sixth Precinct, who was standing near, went to his colleague's assistance, and met a similar infliction. Riordan, however, was finally overcome, and having been taken again before the Justice, had his bail increased by $2,000 to answer complaints for assault and battery, which the officers preferred. The probability is that he will be boarded a few months in the Penitentiary.

BORROWING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE OWNER.

A quantity of wearing apparel, valued in the aggregate at $45, belonging to Mrs. Louise Jackson, of No. 2 Phelps-place, Thirtieth-street, was missed a few days since by its owner. Bridget Tiernay, a servant in the family, who had obtained leave of absence to spend the Fourth of July in the country, but who failed to return at the time she promised, was suspected of having stolen the property, and yesterday it was all found in her trunk by Officer Conner, of the Twenty-first Precinct. Bridget was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who held her for trial in default of $500 bail. She says she only borrowed the garments to make a fine appearance before her acquaintances, and intended to return them if Mrs. Jackson had not "made such a fuss."

OFFENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Yesterday morning John Maloy, an Irishman, living in Gouverneur-street, became intoxicated and took offence at his little boy, nine years of age, whom he cut with a knife in a very severe way across his leg. When the boy was found he was almost exhausted from loss of blood, while his drunken father sat by smoking his pipe without doing anything for his relief. The little sufferer was sent to the New-York Hospital, and Justice BRENNAN held the brutal parent for trial on a charge of felonious assault....Jeremiah J. Rogers was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stabbed a man named Michael Freone, with an ice-pick, during the progress of a dispute between them on the 16th of last month. Immediately after the affray Rogers fled from the City, and was not found until yesterday. Justice BRENNAN committed the accused to answer. ....Levi Myers, a peddler, went into the store of Messrs. Wilde & Co., No. 251 Broadway, and selected a small quantity of goods. While the clerk was putting them up, it is charged that Myers concealed a piece of silk, valued at $34, beneath his coat, with the intention of stealing it. He was arrested, and the property was taken from him. Justice WELSH held the accused for trial.

Fires.

IN A STABLE—ONE HORSE BURNED.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night an incendiary fire happened in the stable and sheds, owned by JOHN B. DUGAN, at Nos. 62 and 64 Cherry-street. The buildings were destroyed and one horse was burned to death, involving a loss of about $1,000. A man named JOHN WELCH was arrested on a charge of having set the premises on fire.

AMONG A PILE OF RUBBISH.

The alarm for the Second District was caused by the burning of a lot of rubbish at the foot of Thirtieth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, the President, CYRUS P. SMITH, being in the Chair. The newly-appointed members appeared and took their seats. A resolution was adopted providing for remodeling School No. 8, at an expense of $11,000. The vacation of the schools was fixed from Friday, July 20, to Monday, Sept. 3. The Standing Committees were appointed as follows: On School-houses—Harris, Johnson, Paulding, H. D. Bergen, Booth. Finance—Burr, Dunham, Cocks, Hunter, Whitney, G. Field, Murphy. School-books—Rodman, Burnham, McCloskey, Kelsey, Sparks, Thorne, Sprague. Teachers—Howe, Whitney, Whitlock, T. W. Field, McCabe. Law—Parsons, Capwell, Sparks. Music—Brinkerhoff, Booth, Perry, Hipson, P. W. Bergen. Supplies—Northup, Phelps, P. G. Bergen. Libraries—Thorne, Fiske, Smith, Seabury, Hall. Evening Schools—Baylis, Lambert, Perry, Northup, Crowell, Bellingham, Eastman, Phelps, Kelsey, Whitlock. Normal Schools—T. W. Field, Howe, McCloskey, Lambert, Sprague. Examinations—Hunter, McDermott, Fiske, D. Bergen, Bellingham. Credentials—Eastman, Hipson, Stewart, Crane, Johnson. Warming and Ventilation—Burr, Seabury, Brainard. School Committees: No. 1—Whitlock, Whitney, Seabury; No. 2—D. Bergen, P. W. Bergen, Fiske; No. 3—Brinkerhoff, Howe, Lambert; No. 4—Brainard, Johnson, Eastman; No. 5—Parsons, Booth, Seabury; No. 6—Kelsey, McDermott, McCloskey; No. 7—Thorne, Howe, Bellingham; No. 8—Rodman, Fiske, Smith; No. 9—Paulding, McDermott, Crane; No. 10—P. W. Bergen, Fiske, D. Bergen; No. 11—Hunter, Paulding, Crowell; No. 12—Lambert, Whitney, McCabe; No. 13—Dunham, Capwell, Sullivan; No. 14—Harris, Rodman, McCabe; No. 15—Baylis, Cocks, Sprague; No. 16—Burr, Johnson, G. Field; No. 17—Sparks, Murphy, Northup; No. 18—Burnham, Hall, T. W. Field; No. 19—Northup, Sparks, Hipson; No. 20—Geo. Field, Sparks, Northup; No. 21—Hipson, Johnson, Brainerd; No. 22—Perry, Murphy, Burr; No. 23—Hall, Stewart, Perry; No. 24—Stewart, T. W. Field, Hipson; No. 25—Phelps, Johnson, Hunter; No. 26—T. W. Field, Phelps, Stewart; No. 27—Sprague, Harris, Capwell; No. 28—Brinkerhoff, Phelps, Paulding. Colored No. 1—Eastman, Seabury, Booth; Colored No. 2—Phelps, Brinkerhoff, Crowell; Colored No. 3—Murphy, Hipson, Burnham. Primary No. 1—Committee of No. 17; Primary No. 3—Committee of No. 16; Primary No. 4—Committee of No. 19; Primary No. 5—Committee of No. 7.

LARGE AMOUNT OF STOLEN GOODS FOUND.—WM. H. CHASE, who is now serving a term in the State Prison for having given false bonds, has been suspected of being engaged in several robberies. On Monday night Capt. MULLEN, of the Sixth Precinct, Sergeant SHERMAN and Officer COLGAN, searched the late residence of CHASE, in Graham-avenue, where his wife still remains. The result was the discovery of jewelry and silver-ware to the amount of $400. One of the articles was identified as being part of a lot of goods worth $3,000, stolen from the St. Nicholas Hotel several years since. Mrs. CHASE was not arrested.

ITEMS.—A fight occurred Monday afternoon in North First-street, between Engine Co.'s Nos. 1 and 10, on the return of the latter from an excursion....A son of MARTIN BRYAN, aged 12 years, accidentally fell into the river, yesterday evening, and was drowned ....The body of a man about 30 years of age was found at the foot of Bridge-street last evening. It had been in the water some time....The Coroner held an inquest on the body of JOHN LAWRENCE, of No. 642 Pacific-street, who was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Disease of the heart was the cause of death....Seven piggery keepers in the Ninth Ward were fined $10 each by Justice CORNWELL.

Staten Island.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—THE DUST TO BE LAID.

The visitors to the encampment of the Seventh Regiment at Camp Scott were very numerous yesterday, but they had to undergo, as before, the blinding nuisance of a heavy cloud of dust on the route from the railroad terminus to the camp, a distance of a little over a mile. To obviate this in future, the [illegible] ... for that [illegible] ... will thereby be laid, and dresses and temper will be alike spared.

JERSEY CITY.

A Stabbing Affray—Probably Another Murder.

About 11 o'clock on Monday night, an affray occurred at the house of Mrs. FITZGERALD, in Prospect-street, near Railroad-avenue, which resulted in the stabbing of HUGH CONROY, who is not expected to survive his injuries. It appears that a young man named PETER VIZZARD was in arrears for board, and returning home on Monday night, Mrs. FITZGERALD ordered him from the premises, and declining to leave, she threw his trunk down stairs and told him to follow it. This led to a noisy disturbance, when CONROY, the injured man, who is agent for the premises, came from a room on the lower floor, and attempted to quiet the uproar. He succeeded in getting VIZZARD from the house, and proceeded with him as far as the corner of Prospect-street and Newark-avenue, when, it is alleged, VIZZARD drew a knife and stabbed CONROY several times. He then fled. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, where he was attended by the City Physician, Dr. QUIDOR. The two most severe wounds he received were in the left breast in the heart, and it is thought they will prove fatal. Information of the occurrence was at once given to the Police, and men were detailed by Chief of Police MARINUS to search the City for VIZZARD.

About noon Constable CHASE detected a man acting rather strangely on board of a barge at North Point. After questioning him somewhat closely, he became satisfied that he was the man, and upon taking him to the station-house he was at once identified as the person who had used the knife. Recorder TILDEN committed him to the cells to await the result of the injuries.

THE SUPPOSED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. ALICE MCGEE, who died suddenly on Sunday night, at her residence in Railroad-avenue, was concluded, before Coroner GAFFNEY and a jury, shortly before 11 o'clock last night. The testimony of Officer MCLAUGHLIN, Mrs. SMATHERS, and several other witnesses, went to show that deceased charged JAMES GRAY of an outrage on Thursday night last. Dr. QUIDOR testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination on the body, and found the internal organs healthy, with the exception of the right lung, which adhered to the ribs. About a dozen red spots were observed on the mucous membrane, which might have been produced by a few glasses of liquor. The immediate cause of death in his opinion was congestion of the right lung, which had been hastened by excitement and exertion, the woman being debilitated in consequence of recent confinement. There were also bruises on various parts of the body and limbs, one of them on the arm, which appeared to have been produced by finger-marks. At 11½ o'clock last night the Jury had not rendered a verdict.

Base Ball.

EAGLE *vs.* GOTHAM—FIRST NINE.

A very interesting game of base ball was played between the first nines of these two clubs, on the grounds of the former, at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on Tuesday last. There were very many fine plays made during the game, and among them was a throw from catcher to short and back home, instead of to the second base, thus putting one out, which elicited great applause from the spectators. On the Eagle side there is not much to say. They did not play up to their usual standard. SLOATE played bad, as short, and did not improve himself as catcher. There were a great many balls missed on the fly and then caught on the bound—(clam-shell catch.) As to the batting, BRINCKERHOFF batted well, but was very unfortunate. On the part of the Gothams, SWEET fielded splendidly, catching many balls on the fly and bound. BURTIS also made two beautiful catches from BRINCKERHOFF's bat. COHEN filled the catcher's position as it ought to be, not changing once during the game. VANDERWORKEN was changed to the third, and a decided improvement was made. MIMNE batted well, making a clean home run, but did not field very well. On the ninth inning, the game was a tie, when another inning was commenced, but the darkness prevented it from being finished. The game resulted as follows:

EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Outs.	Runs.
Yates, c. f.	3	1	Burtis, c. f.	3	1
Williams, p.	3	3	Vanderwerken, l. f.	4	1
Brinkerhoff, 1st b	4	1	Turner, 2d b	5	0
Schwab, l f.	3	3	Cohen, c.	3	2
Commerford, c.	2	2	Connell, 1st b	2	3
Bixby, 2d b	2	4	McKeever, p.	2	3
Van Nice, r. f.	3	3	Mimne, short	1	4
Sloat, short	3	1	Van Cott, 3d b	3	2
Howe, 3d b	4	0	Sweet, l. f.	4	2
Total		18	Total		18

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total
Eagle	3	0	1	3	0	2	4	4	1	18
Gothams	3	1	2	2	4	0	1	1	4	18

UMPIRE—Mr. ROWLAND, of the Jefferson Club.
SCORERS—W. S. GREGORY, Jr., for Eagle; S. VAN WINKLE, for Gotham.

GOTHAM *vs.* EAGLE—SECOND NINES.

During the progress of the leading match on the Eagle ground, the Gotham's second nine were giving the Eagle second nine a severe drubbing on their own ground. The Gotham batting and general fielding was far superior to that of their adversaries. Purtell, Hackett, C. Gray and Mingey on the Gotham side, and Sloat on the Eagle side, made home runs.

EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Outs.	Runs.
Hazard, 1st b	4	2	Purtell, p.	1	8
Pensel, 2d b	3	2	J. s. Forsyth, short	3	5
T. Smith, p.	2	4	J. Baum, c. f.	4	5
Slote, c. f.	3	2	Hopkins, 1st b	4	3
Welling, c.	5	1	Hackett, 2d b	2	6
Pease, 3d b	4	2	Dupignac, l. f.	3	4
Gwyer, r. f.	3	3	C. Gray, 3d b	2	5
Thornell, short	0	5	Mingy, r. f.	3	6
Badeau, l. f.	3	1	Griswold, c.	4	4
Total		22	Total		46

UMPIRE—Mr. Babcock, of the Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Eagle, Mr. James G. Powell; Gotham, Mr. W. S. Regnard.

[Advertisement.]

REYNARD & CO.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,
and VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bedbugs, Croton-Bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice.

Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele. and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

[Advertisement.]

DR. HOLLOWAY solicits physicians having obstinate cases of salt rheum, ringworm, &c., to treat, and which resist the ordinary remedials, to use his Balsamic Ointment, which he guarantees to be speedy, effectual, and permanent in its cures.

[Advertisement.]

No. 2 Beekman-street is the only dépôt for the sale of GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water closet, which is a certain and luxurious cure and preventive of Piles. Recollect, No. 2 Beekman-street, next door to the *World* office. All druggists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 10.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 850 bales at 10c.@10⅛c. Sales of three days, 2,150 bales. Receipts ditto, 430 bales, against 750 bales the same time last year. Exports, 3,500 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 461,500. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 778,500 bales. SUGAR firm at 7½c.@8c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 26c.@32c. FLOUR closed with a declining tendency at $5 87½. PORK buoyant at $20 50 for Mess. LARD buoyant, in kegs 13½c., in barrels 13¾c.@14¾c. TOBACCO steady, fine Leaf 7c.@7¾c. Exchange on London 109¾@110, and with bills of lading 109@109¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅜@¾ ₽ cent. prem. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool, nothing doing.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR heavy; sales 700 bbls. at $4 75@$4 87½ for extra State; $4 87½@$5 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 75@$6 for double extras. WHEAT dull; sales 4,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 16; 3,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 26. CORN in fair demand and 1c. lower; sales 55,000 bushels at 52c.@53c. OATS nominal, at 33c. WHISKY quiet; sales 50 bbls. at 19½c. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet but firm, at 40c. on Flour, 11½c. on Wheat. 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—400 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT quiet, and declined 1c.@2c.; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2, in store, at $1 06@$1 07. CORN dull, and declined ½c.@1c.; sales 35,000 bushels at 44½c.@45c. from store. OATS firm. *Receipts*—300 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 138,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—2,900 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS steady; 5½c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1½ ₽ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged. WHEAT quiet; no sales reported. CORN in limited demand and 1c. lower; sales 13,000 bushels Indiana at 55c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; 26c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—17,890 bushels Wheat; 123,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour; 30,300 bushels Wheat; 23,300 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; sales only to City trade. WHEAT very quiet; sales 3,200 bush. White Indiana at $1 45, and 1,500 bush. White Canadian at $1 46. OATS—39c. @39½c. for State; sales 4,700 bush. Western Mixed CORN selling in car lots only at 62½c. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 21c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 10.

FLOUR very dull. Howard-street, Ohio, and City Mills offered freely at $5 37½. WHEAT active; New Red, $1 30; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN steady; Yellow at 65c.@66c.; White, 75c.@76c. PROVISIONS very firm and active, but unchanged in prices. WHISKY, 20½c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 10.

FLOUR in good local demand at $5@$5 10. WHISKY firm at 17c. PROVISIONS unchanged. Mess PORK held at $19. Money Market easy at 8@10 ₽ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York steady at ⅛ ₽ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 9.

COTTON inactive and nominal; sales to-day 600 bales. Nothing doing in SUGAR and MOLASSES. FLOUR quiet at $5 87½. CORN firm at 70c.@80c. WHISKY, 20½c.@20¾c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 10.

FLOUR in better demand at $5 37½@$6. WHEAT active; White at $1 43@$1 45; Red, $1 25@$1 30. CORN dull; Yellow at 66c.@67c. Mess PORK at $19@$19 25. WHISKY steady at 21c.@22c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet, WHEAT dull at $1 11 for Club. Receipts 380 bbls. Flour, 4,400 bushels Wheat. Shipments, 100 bbls. Flour, 19,500 bushels Wheat.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for California, by the steamer *Northern Light*, will close on Wednesday, July 11, at 10½ o'cloc A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 38	Sun sets.... 7 31	Moon rises... 11 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 04	Gov. Island. 1 53	Hell Gate... 3 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Ships Marmion, Blankenship, Glasgow, ——; Gutenberg, Bohtie, Hamburg, S. E. Amsinck & Co.

Barks Alma, Nickerson, Liverpool, Leacraft & Co.; Orchilla, Devereux, Cette, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs A. P. Fluker, Flye, Mangarilla, C. & E. J. Peters; J. Butler, Miner, Porto Plato, H. G. Smith; Sultan, Sutton, Georgetown, C. D. Dibble & Co.; Galveston, Whitfield, Elizabethport ——; Mary Ann, Cole, Jacksonville, P. I. Nevius & Son; N. Hunt, Hunt, Boston, master; Amazon, Day, Liverpool, N. S., G. W. Wheelwright.

Schooners J. Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Brazil, West, Boston, J. W. McKee & Co; H. Maybee, Culver, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; D. C. Hulse, Conklin, Charleston, D. C. Murray; S. Gillman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolff; D. W. Bagly, Sanford, Manzanilla, Post & Small.

Arrived.

Steamship Karnak, Brownless, Havana July 4, via Nassau, N. P., 6th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Alabama, Lyons, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Maraval, Griffin, Ponce, P. R., June 27, with sugar and molasses to T. T. Dwight. Sld. in co. with schr. Geo. Henry, from New-York.

Brig Julia Ford, (of Hampden,) Swett, Cienfuegos June 21, with sugar and molasses to Popvert & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Senator, Wicks, for New-York, and brig D. V. Swett, for do.

Brig Amonoosuck, Clarke, Trinidad, Cuba, June 24, with sugar, &c., to Reynard & Bayley. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Eagle, (of Pensacola,) Staples, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to E. Rubira.

Brig Albion, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Foster, Fajardo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to W. Wheelwright.

Brig Emma, Hanfield, Para 18 ds., with rubber and nuts to E. L. Carning.

Brig Il Giovanni, (Naples,) Cacao, Alexandria, Egypt, 94 ds., via Castle la Mar 61 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig St. Mary, Stevens, Baltimore, and 40 hours from Cape Henry, with coal to Vatable & Reynal.

Schr. Kensington, Seburt, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Arthur Finnegan.

Schr. Martha, Lambert, Nuevitas June 27, with melado, &c., to Thos. Owen & Son. July 5, lat. 30 20, lon. 64, passed two logs of mahogany.

Schr. Elijah Shedden, White, Bucksville, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. John Silliman, ——, from Alexandria for Saugerties, with coal.

Schr. Berschel, Birdsell, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds, with naval stores to order.

Schr. Eliza, Pharo, from Philadelphia for New-London.

Schr. A. Jennings, Lake, Hamilton, N. C., 8 ds., with shingles to E. A. Wright.

Schr. Ned Henderson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Geo H. Eneas, Higgs, Eluthera 9 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Lion, Taylor, Edenton, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Demill & Co.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (Br.,) Johnson, Cat Island 9 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Constitution, (of Boston,) Strout, Guayama, P. R., June 23, with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Ryder, Alexandria 6 ds., with flour to M. Bedell.

Schr. Emily, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to S. C. Paxson & Co.

Schr. Nathaniel Doane, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Doane, Inagua 12 ds., with salt to Post & Small.

Schr. Transit, Davis, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Jones, Chatham 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Vanderbilt, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. J. M. Brainerd, Russell, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Ann Shaler, Shaler, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Seymour, from Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Ferrin, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. G. W. Sanders, Brownell, Baltimore, with coal.

BELOW—Ship Elizabeth, (of Boston,) from Liverpool. Ship Mercury, from Havre.—(Both by pilot-boat Edwin Forrest.)

SAILED—Steamships Florida, Savannah; Jamestown, Norfolk, &c., and others.

WIND—Sunrise, W.; sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, sunset, Tuesday, July 10.—Brig Julia Ford, brig Albion, brig Amonoosuck, and one of Cromwell's small propellers, passing Sandy Hook, bound in. One brig south of S. H., bound in. Wind moderate, S. Clear.

HIGHLANDS, sunset, Tuesday, July 10.—No vessels in sight. Wind moderate, and clear.

BOSTON, July 10—Arr. steamer Benjamin De Ford, Hallett, Baltimore; ship Mary Merrill, Kinsman, Matanzas; barks Delphos, Gill, and Saxony, Leune, New-Orleans; schooners Julia Fox and Adriatic, Savannah; Clara Cromwell, Cape Haytien.

SAVANNAH, July 10—The U. S. Mail steamship Augusta arrived at her wharf at 1½ o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Spoken, &c.

John Adams—whaling schr., of Provincetown, on a cruise, had 125 bbls. sperm and 20 bbls. blackfish oil, July 6, lat. 31, lon. 75.

Morning Light—bark, from New Haven for Porto Rico, July 8, lat. 39 34, lon. 71.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., June 27, bark Reindeer, ldg.; brigs Robert Mowe, Burns, for New-Haven in 4 ds.; C. Kennedy, Winslow, for New York next day; Rainbow, Brown, from New-Haven, just arr.; Lacosta, Pierce, for New-York in 10 ds.; schrs. H. M. Bartlett, Bartlett, for Philadelphia in 3 ds.; Trade Wind, Baxter, from St. Thomas just arr.; Petrel, from Baltimore, do.; — Walls, from Boston for New-York in 3 ds.

At Guayama, P. R., June 23, schr. Telegraph, Rogers, for Ponce, P. R., to load for Norwich; D. Williams, for New-York, ldg. The brig Greyhound, of Boston, sld. the day previous for St. John, P. R., to load for New-York.

At Cat Island, July 1, schrs. Florida, Mott, and R. H. Vermilyea, Holmes, both to load for New-York.

At Fajardo, P. R., June 31, schr. Telegraph Light, of Portland, ldg. for New-York, and Br. brig Roseway Belle, do do.

At Trinidad, Cuba, June 24, brigs Isabella Jewett, Reed, for New-York in 2 ds.; Eliza Ann, Herrick, hence, dischg.; bark Rambler, Packard, for do., ldg.; schr. Gunrock, Mitchell, do. do.; Governor, Hooper, do. do.; S. B. Scribner, Carlisle, for Philadelphia next day.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 25, Mandarin, in Straits of Sunda; 28th, Winged Racer, do.; May 1, J. E. Ashley and Penguin, do.; Seaman's Bride, do.; 17th, Wandering Wave, in Table Bay; June 22, Sophie, at Stockholm; 28th, Republic, at Bremen; E. Sherwood, at Antwerp; 27th, Minerva, at Havre; G. B. Horton at Galway; Humboldt, at Portsmouth; Maria Adelaide, at Queenstown; Amazon, at Deal; 28th, Rhine, at do.; Robena, in the Clyde; 29th, Hersilik, do.; M. J. Colcord, at Queenstown; Constitution and Orkney, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—June 26, Pilgrim at Gironde; 27th, Hamburg, at Havre; 28th, Currituck, at Fleetwood; Benares and Pride of Canada, at Liverpool; 29th, Marquette, do.

Arrived from Boston—May 2, Fearless and Hollander, in the Straits of Sunda; 16th, Gemsbok, at Algoa Bay; June 22, Hero, at Caen; 29th, City of Boston, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—28th, Inkerman, at Liverpool; 29th, Conder, do.

Arrived from Savannah—29th, Consul, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia—26th, Gustave at Belfast; 28th, Zered, at Londonderry; J. Baker, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—27th, Robert, at Havre; Germania, at Helvoet.

Arrived from Galveston—29th, Croesco, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Apalachicola—29th, Raymond, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—May 22, St. Bede, from St. Helena; June 28, Euphrasia and Chase, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—29th, Emily Augusta, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 1.

Arrived from New-York—Industria, at Plymouth; Fornica, in the Texal; Sophie Adele, at Antwerp; India, at Gravesend.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Old Dominion, at Flushing; Pilgrim, at Bordeaux; Catalina Victoria, at Barcelona.

Arrived from Charleston—Panchita, at Barcelona.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMP SCOTT—By ferry and railroad to Camp Ground of Seventh Regiment on Staten Island. Ferry boats leave from foot of Whitehall-st., next to the Battery, every hour. Extra boats, 1¾, 3½, 5¼, direct to Vanderbilt Landing, connecting with the cars to the Camp. Fare to the Island 6 cents. Railroad tickets, including ferriage, 20 cents, sold at the ferry office.